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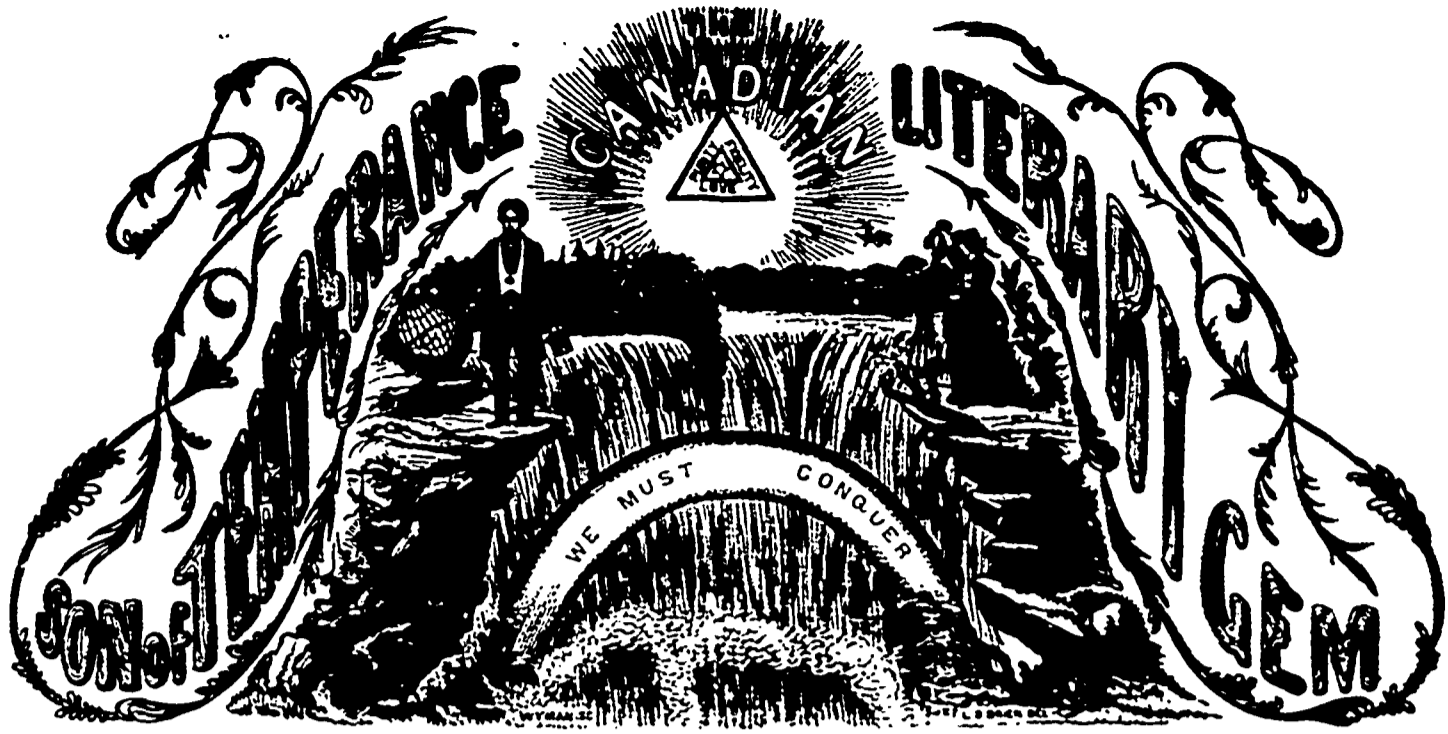
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HUMANITY, TEMPERANCE, PROGRESS.

THE LEAVES.

BY DAVID WENTWORTH.

On the tempest borne,  
From their branches torn,  
They are hastening to their graves;  
In the forest dusk—  
In the lonely park—  
By the side of the dimpled waves.

O'er the heaps of mould,  
In the church-yard old,  
They are eddying round and round;  
And all day long,  
Like a funeral song,  
May we list to the doleful sound.

From the hill-side towers  
They are floating down,  
To the valley by the stream—  
From the meadows gray,  
They are passing away,  
Like the shadows in a dream.

When the fire-side gleams,  
With its mellow beam,  
And the wind is high and loud—  
When my spirit grieves,  
Will I think of the leaves  
All wrapped in their snowy shroud.

—Olean Journal.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES IN PERSIA.

The Boston Chronicle of a recent date gives an account of an interesting discovery that has been made in Persia. A scientific gentleman there, writing to a friend in Boston, says:

The line between Persia and Turkey has not been defined with that exactness which peace and security demand, and soldiers have, by both governments, been placed upon the disputed territory, to defend the rights of Turkey and Persia; and for many years the soldiers have been in the practice of coming into collision. To avoid this bloodshed, and settle definitely the boundary line between the nations, England and Russia have induced Persia to consent to a mixed commission, which should embrace England, Russia and Persia. That commission is now engaged in establishing the line between Persia and Turkey. Colonel Williams, well known to many Americans, and a man of character and talent, is the English commissioner. In the prosecution of this work, the commissioners have come upon the remains of the ancient palace Shushan, mentioned in the sacred books of Esther and Daniel, together with the tomb of Daniel, the Prophet. The locality answers to the received tradition of its position; and the internal evidence, arising from its correspondence with the description of the palace recorded in the sacred history, amount almost to demonstration. The reader can turn to Esther, chapter 1, verse 6; there he will read a "pavement of red, and blue, and white and black marble in that palace." That pavement still exists, and, as described by Col. Williams, corresponds to the description given thus in the sacred history. And in the marble columns, dilapidated ruins, the sculpture and the remaining marks of greatness and glory that are scattered around, the commissioners read the exact truth of the record made by the sacred penman. Not far from the palace stands a tomb: on it is sculptured the figure of a man bound hand and foot, with a huge lion springing upon him to devour him. No history can speak more graphically the story of Daniel in the Lion's Den. The commissioners have with them an able corps of engineers and scientific men, and most interesting discoveries may be expected. The Persian arrow-heads are found upon the palace and the tomb. Glass bottles, elegant as those placed upon the toilet tables of the ladies of our day, have been discovered, with other indications of art and refinement, which bear out the statements of the Bible. Thus, twenty-five centuries after the historians of Esther and Daniel made their records, their histories are verified by the peaceful movements of the nations of our day.

THE JAPANESE LAWS.

The severity of the Japanese laws is draconic. They may truly be said to be written in blood, as death is the allotted punishment for every offence, and not infrequently, whole families are involved in the fate of a single offender. Death by decapitation is the mode of the common executioner, or by instant self-murder; and nothing short of death is considered an atonement of the slightest breach of the law or of public tranquillity, or of disobedience to any order or instruction of the government. Imprisonment, exile or banishment to distant, cold and desolate islands appear to have fallen out of use since the troubles of the seventeenth century. In the rare occasions, on which they are now resorted to, they seem to be not only extended to the offender, but to his wife and children, however innocent and however young. Apparently they have no condensed written code of laws. Their laws consist of edicts issued in the name of the emperor, from time to time. They are said to be exceedingly simple in their

construction and to possess the somewhat rare merit of being intelligible to the commonest capacity. On the issue of every new edict, the magistrates, in the first instance assemble the people, and proclaim by word of mouth, the will of the emperor. Next, the edict is extensively circulated on a printed form, and, as nearly every man and woman in the empire is said to be able to read, the law must thus become well known. But they have another method of giving it publicity: the edict is placarded, for a permanency, in a public hall or place appointed to the purpose, in every city, town, and village throughout the empire. "I have often admired," says Kompter, "while travelling through this country, the shortness and laconism of these tables, which are hung up on the roads in places especially appointed for the purpose to make public the emperor's pleasure, and to make known the laws of the country; for it is mentioned in as few words as possible, what the emperor commands to be done or omitted by his subjects. There is no reason given how it came about that such and such a law was made; no mention of the lawgiver's views and intention, nor is there any certain determined penalty upon the transgression thereof. Such conciseness is thought becoming the majesty of so powerful a monarch."—Macfarlane.

ESQUIMAUX SUPERSTITION.—They treat the insane very badly; one or two they have burned alive; others they neglect altogether, if they are not outrageous; and frequently coercion is used. One poor woman lost a hand, from the tightness of the cords. It is not many years since a young man in a state of insanity, was removed to a distance from one of the settlements, and buried alive. The Danes made enquiries for this person, whom they had often seen; but their most earnest entreaties to know where he had been put, accompanied by promises of reward, met with a deaf ear from the obstinate Esquimaux, until they were sure that the victim of their superstitious notions could not be alive. They believe in the power of keeping up intercourse with invisible agents, by which they possess the means of attacking persons whom they wish to injure. A violent attack of inflammation of the eyes, ending in total blindness, was attributed by the afflicted son to the intercourse which he believed his father, a poor old man, had with evil spirits; and he wished his sight restored for one particular reason, that he might kill his aged parent for doing such a bad thing. The only reason for supposing that his father had been the cause of his loss of sight, was a report conveyed to him, as a profound secret, that he had been observed doing something to the eyes of a dead dog that was lying in a pool of stagnant water. This species of necromancy is called "Illeceetook," and those who are so unfortunate as to possess it, and to be discovered doing harm by its means, are murdered by the injured persons or their relations. As soon as the popular clamor is raised against one of their tribe, his doom is sealed, and he has to bow to his fate, without the chances of mercy which he might expect from the severest despotism. The propensity which they have to kill every creature which comes within their reach is very remarkable. The fond mother sits with her little son or daughter on her knees, controlling the little hands, and snapping every intruding fly that comes near him. There is always a day of fasting when, for the first time, the passive hands of the unconscious infant have deprived some unfortunate creature of life; and there is much talking and merry-making among a whole tribe, while, doubtless, the destinies of the helpless child are fully discussed and prophetically explained. —Southernland's Voyage in Baffin's Bay.

THE MISERY OF IDLENESS.—Nine-tenths of the miseries and vices of manhood proceed from idleness; with men of quick minds to whom it is especially pernicious, this habit is commonly the fruit of many disappointments and schemes of baffled ambition. In their schemes, not so much from want of strength as from the ill direction of it. The weakest living creature, by concentrating his powers on a single object, can accomplish something; the strongest, by dispersing his over many, may fail to accomplish anything. The drop by continued falling burrs its passage through the hardest rock, the busy torrent rushes over it with indomitable power, and leaves no trace behind. —Carpenter.

A CRUST FOR THE PARALYZED.—At a post mortem examination of the remains of Anna Lawrence, the celebrated Boston merchant, it was found that his brain weighed two ounces more than Mr. Webster's. At the time of Mr. Webster's death it was said that his brain was the largest on record, except Cæsar's. Mr. Lawrence though noted in the commercial world, made no special pretensions to intellectual attainments.

[ORIGINAL.]

TIME.

Time's flitting charger hurries by,  
Nor leaves us of the past,  
A fragment save remorse's sigh—  
That anchor ever cast  
To bind us in life's stormy sea,  
Or with half magic wand,  
Repaint the joys and scenes that we,  
Left in oblivion's land!

Time's champing charger! Oh that thou  
Possessed the peerless power,  
To erase from the burning brow,  
Those fiery thoughts, that lower  
Like goblins from a land of gloom;—  
That track our wayward path!—  
Would that thou could'st sink in the tomb  
Those messengers of wrath!

Then then might man live on, nor e'er  
Abhor the days gone by—  
No more might drop the scalding tear;  
Nor heave the soul a sigh,  
To echo from the cavern'd heart,  
But with the past in night  
Begone, a-fresh with day to start  
And mingle in Fate's fight!

Yet we would not, that e'er thy thought  
Should in oblivion's sea,  
Sink down and be for e'er forgot,  
Lost in the dark Lethæ;  
Ah no for there are moments gone,  
Which, sooner than forget  
We'd live and dream while time sped on,  
Unmindful of regret!

Those scenes in which endearing youth,  
Deck'd life in rainbow hue,  
And we in Hope confiding truth,  
Sipp'd loves' endearing dew,  
From lips bright as the rose's bloom—  
Oh these are thoughts that ne'er  
Should be forgot—till e'er our tomb  
The willow weeps its tear!

HENRY KEMPTVILLE.

CARDS.

Cards are superfluous with all the tricks  
That idleness has e'er yet contrived  
To fill the void of an unfurnished brain,  
To palliate idleness and give them a share.

CORNER.

Cards were introduced in the reign of Charles the VI. of France, to amuse that monarch during his illness. "It is very strange," says Addison, "to see persons of good sense passing time away in shuffling and dividing a pack of cards; with no other conversation than is made up of a few game phrases, and no other ideas but those of black and red spots ranged together in different figures."

Card-playing is not only a reckless waste of time, but an ungodly and grovelling occupation—it excludes rational conversation, the most elevated of all social enjoyments. It excites envy, repining and bad temper, it generates a mean and scheming disposition of mind, terminating in chicanery and gambling—the morals and reputation, the temporal and spiritual interests of men are not only perilled, but, in numberless instances sacrificed by the baneful influence of a practice so inimical to the character of a Christian. St. Vincent de Paul, a canonized saint, was not proof against its pernicious effects, for it was said of him "he was an agreeable man—only he cheated at cards." Paganini says "a gambler is an object of contempt to all well regulated minds."

## MORAL COURAGE—WHAT IS IT?

It consists in doing that which is known to be true and right in the perspective of selfish expediency and the frowns of a wicked custom or public opinion. Public opinion may be right—or it may be wrong. In the Southern States of the United States public opinion is in favor of the degradation of the coloured race—of their enslavement—of their oppression—and it is wrong. In Italy it consists among the clergy in non-tolerance of conscientious opinions—it is wrong. In a majority of European countries the liberty of the press is crippled, and a sort of public opinion among certain classes sustains the tyranny. In nearly every country the sale and licensing of the use of spirituous liquors are sustained by public opinion. In all these cases public opinion is wrong, and moral courage consists in taking a stand for the right. In Canada and the United States the press is continually giving an account of the evils of the license system and its fruits of blood and crime, yet want of moral courage, fear of loss of patronage, deter the conductors of it from taking a moral stand against the whole system. In Upper Canada there are a few Sons who own and conduct presses—moral courage would lead them to banish from their columns all LIQUOR ADVERTISEMENTS, yet they fear to do their duty,—selfishness being in the way. Among professed temperance men there will be found expediency men—crying *toleration! toleration!* to evil custom—*don't go so fast—let the wolf live a little longer—do not ask sons to act differently in the conduct of the Press from ruminants.* Let us make money from evil customs and receive the wages of our sin. Now is not the time for a bold moral stand. The following story is exactly in point, and we commend it to all who are wavering between doing their duty and evil customs. We commend it to the "Spirit of the Age" and his Hamilton allies who have brought upon the temperance cause a FOUL STAIN, by upholding the PROPRIETY of advertising innkeepers' drinks. In connection with it we call upon the Sons of Canada to get up a GREAT HUNT and KILL THE WOLF IN HIS DEN.—*Editor Son.*

## PUTNAM AND THE WOLF.

AN OLD STORY WITH A NEW APPLICATION.

When General Putnam lived at Pomfret a gaunt and hungry wolf who loved mutton more than he feared the farmer, assumed the freedom of helping himself to the tenderest lambs and fattest sheep the flock afforded. This wild beast continued to butcher the unoffending and innocent sheep, night after night, heeding not their piteous looks nor their bleating for mercy. By and by the farmer drove his flock into the barnyard, still the venturesome wolf continued his nocturnal visits and destroyed the sheep.—Dogs were then employed to watch the flock, and keep the enemy at a respectful distance—but the wolf cared no more for the watch-dogs than rum-sellers do for police-officers—for he continued his depredations. The farmer then erected a fence to protect the harmless and helpless sheep and lambs;—but the wolf climbed the fence; for hunger as well as love, laughs at stone and wooden walls. Finally the brave and wise old General, suggested the idea of hunting the wolf. Some of the neighbours opposed this measure (we will suppose so at any rate) because it was an unusual practice—besides the wolf was a good creature of God, and good enough in his place. They thought Putnam was going too fast and too far, and that it would be impossible to execute such a measure for the citizens were not prepared to back him in such a movement.

In hunting the beast they would have to trespass on lands belonging to other people and pent their property and their lives—General Putnam cared not a fig for these excuses. He called his friends around him and with torch and trumpet commenced the chase. Across the plains, and over the hills, and through the woods, they went—until they found his wolfship in a swamp with heaps of bones in the vicinity of his lair. They pursued him to his den. Putnam proposed to follow him. "I think it is high time to stop," said one. "We shall bring about a reaction if we do not halt here," remarked another. "The best thing to be done now is to regulate the matter by allowing the wolf to go out and in at stated times and hold him responsible for all damages," observed another. "I object to the severe and stringent plan proposed by Mr. Putnam" exclaimed a fourth.

During all this time the old soldier was priming his gun, and lighting his torch, and his fellow hunters who made the greatest sacrifices—wood by him and encouraged him to proceed.

They fastened a rope around his waist and accompanied him to the mouth of the cave willing to share the danger. In he went with "a moral assasin torch in one hand and a legal gun in the other." He explored the cave and discovered at a remote corner a heap of bridle hair—a set of white teeth and a pair of fiery eyes. Regardless of the growling and gnashing of teeth—he levelled his gun—took good aim and shot the wolf. Then with the assistance of his neighbors who held fast the strong rope, he pulled the bleeding beast out of the den. There was no reaction. The wolf never came to life afterwards. All rejoiced at his death—even the expediency men who looked on and did nothing, complimented the hero and his associates.

Now for the new application of this threadbare story. The wolf Intemperance has assailed the human family so frequently and ferociously, we all have suffered: if not in our own person in the persons of our friends. The wail of sorrow comes up from every heart—the weeds of mourning have been worn by every family. We have led our flocks into societies for mutual safety—but the wolf has followed us. We shut the gate of moral reason against him—but he bounded over it. We put up the pickets of total-abstinence—but he leaped over the fence. We spiked our walls with the principles of Washingtonianism, but he breched not the sharp points. We enclosed ourselves in tents, temples, divisions, unions and sections—but the wolf came in and stole away our sheep and our lambs. We sought shelter in the church and even there the monster assailed us. Now we go for

\* Dr. Jewett.

a hunt. Who will join in the chase? Who will bear the wolf off in his den? Who will take hold of the strong rope? Who will carry a torch in one hand and a gun in the other? Where shall we find the strong arm and stern courage of Putnam? Did you hear this response? It made the heavens ring again. It came from an army of hunters—who have prepared for the chase. They came from hut and hall—from church and court—from tent and temple, ark and union—division and section with belt and brand and battle-axe. There are doctors of physic, law and divinity—merchants, mechanics and farmers, men and women and children—with banners and badges. There are ministers armed with the sword of truth. Patriots who trust in heaven and keep their powder dry. Philanthropists who would elevate humanity so that while it stands on earth its heart shall beat beyond the clouds. Reformers who would roll away the stone from the sepulchre of a man's animalium and search for the angel of his nobler nature. The bells clang in every town and city—beacon fires blaze on every hill-top—banners wave from every summit of the monument at Charlestown and from the reef of the old cradle of liberty. The people are hunting the Wolf. They have pursued him over the plains of Lexington and Concord Battle-ground—and fired at him from Bunker Hill. They have driven him into the cave at the State House. Our Legislature is the strong and stern Putnam with the torch and gun. The masses of Massachusetts are the hunters with that strong rope the Maine Law. God grant that the wolf may be destroyed during the present session of the Legislature, so that our flocks at our fireside may be safe.

G. W. HUNGAY.

## Humorous.

A little nonsense now and then,  
Is relished by the wisest men.

## SQUIRE JONES'S DAUGHTER

Sweet is the gush of waterfalls,  
The melody of birds,  
The murmur of the rivulet,  
Or leaves by zephyrs stirred,  
And sweet the sound of lute and voice,  
When borne across the water,  
But sweeter still than these the voice  
Of Squire Jones' daughter.

Bright is the star whose mellow ray,  
Can reach from heaven to earth;  
And bright the tin pan newly scoured,  
Placed on the blazing hearth  
Bright is the sword with blood unstained,  
By blood in bloody slaughter;  
But brighter still the flashing eye  
Of Squire Jones' daughter.

Red is the rosey posy's hue,  
That grows down in the hollers;  
And red is Uncle Nathan's barn,  
That cost a hundred dollars;  
And red is sister Sally's shawl,  
That cousin Levi bought her,  
But redder still the blooming cheek  
Of Squire Jones' daughter.

Hot is the lava tide that rolls  
Adown Vesuvius' mountain;  
And hot the tide that bubbles out  
From Iceland's boiling fountain;  
And hot a boy's ears boxed for doing  
That which he should not oughter,  
But hotter still the love I feel  
For Squire Jones' daughter.

SMUTZ.

"What do you drive such a painful looking carcass as that for? Why don't you put a good heavy coat of flesh on him?" asked a person of an Irish carman, about his horse. "Heavy coat of flesh" mavoureen! Be all the blessed powers now when the creature can scarce carry the little flesh there is on him!"

**PAY YOUR POSTAGE.**—The New Hampshire Oasis commends the following lines to one of his correspondents, "who had forgotten good manners in writing upon his own business, and saddled us with a postage of five cents to save himself three:

The man that now-a-days will write  
And not prepay his letter,  
Is worse than the heathens are,  
What don't know any better.

**THE LAZIEST FELLOW YET.**—One of our exchanges speaks of a man named John Hole, who is so lazy, that in writing his name he simply uses the letter J., and then punches a hole through the paper just after it.

**An American editor,** advertising his runaway wife in his own paper, goes into more particulars than he probably would if he were obliged to pay for his own advertisement at so much a line. His wife, Dorothy, he indignantly advises the public, has eloped with a bandy-legged swivel-eyed, crooked-backed tailor. The artizan of cloth has taken his duck and left his goose behind.

**WELL QUALIFIED.**—"Paddy, do you know how to drive?" said a traveller to the Pilot of a car. "Sure, I do," was the answer; "wasn't it I who upset your honour in a ditch two years ago?"

**A LITERAL BARKIE.**—"Cuffy, is that the second bell?" "No massa, dat's de second ringing of de fas bell. We habn't got no second bell in dis are hotel."

**De congregation will please to sing de von thousandth and a twelfth psalm.** said a Dutch Parson, as he gave out the morning hymn. "There are not so many in the book," responded the chorister. "Well, den, please to sing so many as tare pe."

A gentleman being called on to subscribe to a course of lectures objected, "Because," said he, "my wife gives me a gratuitous lecture every evening."

Mr. Paradox, occasionally, takes some of the stiffening out of his dignity, when chatting at home, with his wife. Said he yesterday at the breakfast table—"pry tell me, Sally, in what respect I resembled a Union partyman when I returned from Daboll's last evening?" "I don't know, I'm sure," replied the worthy lady as she poured out the coffee. "Because," said Paradox, laughing loud enough to be heard half a mile, "I knew no North, no South, no East, no West."



## Ladies' Department.

[ORIGINAL.]

FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF UNION No. —, NORTH  
GOWER.

Roused in a noble cause ye rose,  
Fair Daughters of the North!  
To crush the giant source of woes,  
That long had curd our earth:  
Armed with your sunny smiles alone,  
Inspired by Truth ye seek,  
To cast from earth a tyrant's throne,  
Where blood of thousands reek:

On this the demon of disgrace,  
Whose unlovely curse each shore,  
Has sat and ruled the human race,  
With vengeance heretofore  
The broken hearts—the blighted fame,  
Of sister, son and sire,—  
With brows once proud—now sullied  
Attest that vengeance dire:  
Kempville, 1853.

But brighter days shall shortly shine,  
The Daughters of the North!  
Arrayed against the god of wine,  
To-day have rallied forth,  
To show a wondering world that—they  
In purity of soul,  
Determined are, to speed that day  
When peace shall kiss each pole!

Pale pity's mild and pearly eye,  
Implores you to go on,  
In heart and soul unitedly  
Till victory be won:  
And every fair and verdant vale,  
Rolls forth the joyous sound,  
(More distant borne by glad-ome gale)  
Joy! Joy! earth's feud is bound!  
HENRY KEMPTVILLE

**THE DAUGHTERS OF TEMPERANCE.**—On Wednesday evening last, the Perth Union of the Daughters of Temperance held a public meeting in the Sons Hall. The chair was occupied by Sheriff Thompson, and addresses were delivered by Messrs. W. O. Buel, W. M. Shaw, M. Cameron, Jr., and John Campbell. Songs were sung by the Daughters, and by Mr. John Campbell. The brass band was in attendance, and enlivened the evening by playing appropriate airs. The Daughters appeared in full regalia, and really looked well—so well indeed, that we should not be surprised to hear of proposals from some of the Sons to form a union with some of them ere long. The hall was crowded to excess.—*Bathurst Courier.*

## MARRIED.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. J. B. Wakely, F. W. Williams, Esq., P. W. P., of E Plunbus Unum Division, No. 61, to Miss Lucy Graves, late G. S. Scribe of the Grand Union D. of I. of New York and North America.

Williams, without a fee or bribe,  
To love a willing slave,  
Has carried off our late Grand Scribe,  
And overcome the Grate.  
May health and happiness be theirs,  
And, if desired, a dozen heirs.

**RUSTIC COURTSHIP.**—At a rustic merrymaking, Roger was seated facing Patty: enamored of her beauty, and stung by the arrows of the little god, he only ventured his passion in sly looks, and now and then touching Patty's toe with his foot under the table. Patty, either fearful that the purity of the hose might be soiled, or determined to make the youth express a passion which he appeared so warmly to feel, at length exclaimed with spirit, "If you love me, why, tell me so; but don't dirty my stockings."

A young lady says the reason she carries a parasol is, that the sun is of the masculine gender, and she cannot withstand his ardent glances.

**How to CURE FAINTING.**—There are various remedies. A glass of cold water is effective: burnt feathers have their charms; pinching is not without its effect; cutting the stays has been known to succeed, especially when the stays have been a new pair; but there is nothing like a glass of vinegar—in every case of a velvet or silk dress, the effect is instantaneous.

Mrs. Partington in illustration of the proverb, "that a soft word turneth away wrath," says that it is better to speak paragonically of a person than to be all the time flinging epithets at him, for no good comes to nobody that never speaks no good of no one.

The Leeds Intelligencer describes the following exciting incident: **ESCAPE FROM A TIGER.**—On the evening of Christmas-day, as a young woman was carelessly gazing at a leopard in Batty's menagerie, now exhibiting at Huddersfield, she sauntered within the reach of the tiger's den, when one of the ferocious animals thrust forth one of its paws through the wires and seized her by the plaited hair behind the crown of her head. Fortunately a woman of slender frame but of heroic fortitude, was standing by, and saw the tiger seize his intended prey. This woman, with an extraordinary presence of mind, seized the girl by the waist, and, notwithstanding the terrific growling of the beast, maintained her hold and pulled with masculine vigor. The tiger still retained its grasp, and roared and plunged terrifically. At this moment the struggle was a fearful one. The people inside the menagerie set up shouts of alarm, which communicated with the crowd outside, and produced a scene which may be better imagined than described. At length the comb dropped from her hair, the coal unbarred, and the young woman was rescued, leaving the tiger's paw full of her hair, and a silk handkerchief which she had thrown over her head when the tiger seized her. The unfortunate girl fainted, but soon recovered again, and we are happy to add, without having sustained any injury beyond the fright and the loss of about a handful of hair.

THE LASSES.

BY MISS BALAMERU

Air—"Green grow the Rashes, O"

There's some sweet charm to every land,  
O'er which the sunbeam passes, O,  
By angels brought, at Heaven's command,  
To deck its bonny lasses, O.  
Blest be the lasses, O,  
Fair bloom the lasses, O,  
For man's delight to soul and sight,  
The bright and bonny lasses, O.  
The maid of Spain, whose stately air,  
Her beauty's power enhances, O,  
The belle of France, more debonnaire,  
By sprightly grace entrances, O,  
Blest be the lasses, O.  
Italian eyes flash lore's own fire,  
And Grecian orbs its splendor, O,  
E'en Lapland feels the electric wire,  
And gives a twinkle tender, O,  
Blest be the lasses, O.

The blue-eyed German's softly beam,  
Like moonlight o'er the waters, O,  
And beautiful as poet's dream,  
America's fair daughters, O,  
Blest be the lasses, O.  
The English rose, all bloom and smiles,  
To homo gives Heaven's attractions, O,  
Sweet Nora Creina's artless wiles,  
Drive mortals to distraction, O,  
Blest be the lasses, O.  
But charms divine, however displayed,  
No true Scot o'er classes, O,  
With awe that grace the mountain maid,  
His own lov'd Highland lassie, O,  
Blest be the lasses, O,  
Scotland's bonny lasses, O,  
The mountain maid, in mood and maid,  
Dear Scotland's bonny lasses, O.



Youths' Department.

Train up a Child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.—Proverbs, c. 22, v. 6

A CITY RHYME.

I saw two children in the streets,  
Two little maidens, yester' eve,  
And one was pale, and both were fair,  
And both did make me grieve.

Nestling in robes of silk and down,  
On velvet cushions, one rolled by;  
One went a wan and ragged thing—  
A tear-drop freezing in each eye.

One sped to Fashion's princely seat,  
To learn the guile that jewels sin;  
The other groped through dismal doors,  
And found her mother dead within.—N. P. W.

—N. Y. Evening Post.

CADETS SOIREE—DOVER.

Last night our little town was enlivened by the sound of the merry sleigh bells coming to attend the first festival of our Section of Cadets No. 130—and I question very much if Dover, (or by the by) any other place ever witnessed such a congregation of happy faces. There were the old, the young and middle-aged—met to enjoy one happy evening—and to countenance the first efforts of our Cadets. And why not nourish this germ of morality and virtue. We feel it is our duty to smile on the efforts of the Cadets and help them too—for we look on them as the nucleus of an association which will far outshine this generation in intellect, moral rectitude, and literary attainments—being sober in their youth—and weaned from the prevailing vices of the day—namely alcohol-drinking and tobacco-chewing, their reasoning faculties will be unimpaired.

Business commenced about 7 o'clock with a free discussion of the creature-comforts, which were abundantly supplied by our ladies. It takes our Dover Ladies to do the thing right in the shape of pyramidal cakes, and all other cakes necessary to our enjoyment here. There was one huge cake noticed very conspicuously among and above the rest, with a flag raised on a pole in the centre, the stars and stripes of Brother Jonathan under our Coat of Arms in the shape of a huge pound-cake. I recollect the Yankees invaded Ireland not long ago with corn, meat, and pumpkins, &c., &c.—and it went off first-rate—so the papers say. The speeches on the occasion were admirably adapted to add to the conviviality of the occasion. Brother Nickerson with that zeal that has always characterized his career as a teetotaler, and Brother Woolsey—with that earnestness and candour that a man would put forth when wrestling with the anaconda, (a new name by the way for the demon of Intemperance,) and our old friend Mr. Rusling, addressed the meeting. Then the Band of Dover—all Sons of Temperance, not to be beaten round these parts—enlivened the time with their sweet strains. The Cadets recited pieces selected for the occasion—the Church was decorated with evergreens and a triangle bearing the initials "V. L. T." The Beauty of the Fair Sex, adorned in the most beautiful attire,—the latter I cannot wonder at so much seeing it is Valentine times, added to the pleasantness of the Soiree.

These pleasant gatherings all go to show that we can be merry without using the Cup that intoxicates. I think our Grand Division ought to take the Cadets under their fostering care—and we know they have the well-wishes of the Daughters and the Sons.

R. M. S.

Port Dover, 16th Feb., 1853.

THE CADETS TEMPERANCE SOCIETY came of last night in the Music Hall, the lower part of which was well filled with a highly respectable audience. On the platform were the Honourables Dr. Rolph and Malcolm Cameron, Messrs. Hartman, M. P. P., Wright, M. P. P., Gibson, late M. P. P., for South York, Thomson, White and Cole. After the chairman, Dr. Rolph had been introduced by Mr. Cole, the W. P. of the Cadets the orchestra played a most excellent overture. The chairman's opening address, was, as expected, most eloquent. We took a report of it, but we have no time to-day even for an outline. We shall endeavor to publish it in our next. The dialogue of the Temperance Reformer by the Cadets was very creditably performed. The first part represents the struggles of a temperance man anxious for the formation of a teetotal society. The characters were Joe Blubberlip, a drunkard, Squire Take-a-drop, a believer in moderation, Captain Chandler, a retailer, and Mr Jenkins, the reformer. The character of Joe Blubberlip was well sustained, his recitation of "out of the tavern, &c.," was really capital, and put the audience into roars of laughter. In the second part two new characters are introduced, Mr. Thomson, a Maine Law man, and Dogherty, a drunkard. It is a discussion on the Maine Law, and although rather less interesting than part I, it nevertheless passed off admirably. The Hon. Malcolm Cameron delivered a most humorous address, telling anecdotes of Irish, Scotch, and Dutch drunkards, in order, as he said, to prevent jealousy. He wound up with a very amusing parody on "the house that Jack built." M. T. White also addressed the meeting, asserting that as yet the legislature of this country had done

nothing to repress the evils of intemperance. In order to prove his assertion, he took up the last Temperance Act for Lower Canada, and commented upon and ridiculed it, showing that its actual tendency, so far from being to repress intemperance, was actually to make its victims the victims of crime. The orchestra of the Sons played several very excellent pieces of music during the evening, and amply sustained their reputation. All persons seemed well pleased with the entertainment, and the company separated about ten o'clock. We have only now to congratulate our young friends the Cadets upon the success of this their first temperance meeting, and hope that the encouragement they last night met with from the citizens of Quebec will stimulate them to renewed exertions in their labor of love.—Quebec Gazette.

A GOOD PLEDGE.

Notice to all is hereby given,  
That one whom appetite has driven,  
In former times to strange excesses,  
His change of purpose thus expresses:  
Resolved, Therefore, in time to come,  
To drink no brandy, gin or rum,  
Whiskey or cider, wine or beer;  
But keep my head and stomach clear,  
From those intoxicating critters,  
That formerly we drunk as butters:  
Being convinced that since the flood  
To man they've done more harm than good.  
Dated at Rockton, and the time,  
Is March fifteenth, forty-nine.  
Thus I will hereafter maintain,  
Witness my hand, ALEXIS CRAIG.

CIPHERING.—"How do you get on with your Arithmetic and Catechism?" asked a father of his little boy the other night. "How far have you got?" "I've ciphered through Addition, Subtraction, Justification, Sanctification and Adoption!" answered the little fellow. It used to puzzle us a good deal, we remember when a boy to "cipher out" the meaning of several of those last named sums.—Knickerbocker.

"What are you writing there, my boy?" asked a fond parent the other day, of his hopeful son and heir, a shaver of about ten years or over. "My composition, thir." "What is the subject?" "The higher law, thir." replied the youthful transcendentalist. "But, really, I shall be unable to concentrate my ideas and give them a logical relation if I am to be interrupted in this manner by irrelevant inquiries."

BORROWING A KNOCKER.—"Why you'd better knock the door down! What do you want?" "Och, my darling, don't let me wake any of your family, I'm just using your knocker, to wake the people next door. I'm locked out d'ye see, and they've never a knocker, rap, rap, rap."

ANECDOTE.—The following circumstance happened in one of the towns of Arkansas. A man had been drinking until a late hour at night before he started for home. Honest folks had been long in bed, and the houses were all shut and dark. The liquor he had taken was too much for him; he did not know where to go. He at last staggered into an empty wagon shed, and lay upon the ground. For a long time he lay in the unconsciousness of a drunken sleep, and would have undoubtedly frozen, (for the snow on the ground showed the night to be very cold) had not others less insensible than himself been around him. This shed was a favorite rendezvous for the hogs, which rushed out when the new comer arrived, but soon returned to their bed. In the utmost kindness, and with the truest hospitality, they gave the biped companion the middle of the bed; some lying on either side of him, and others acting the part of the quilt. Their warmth prevented him from being injured by his exposure. Towards morning he awoke, finding himself comfortable, and in blissful ignorance of his whereabouts, he supposed himself enjoying the accommodations of a tavern, in company with other gentlemen. He reached out his hand, and catching hold of the stiff bristles of a hog, exclaimed, "Why, mister, when did you share last?"

DILIRIUM TREMENS.—One of the most shocking sights that can be imagined was seen on Saturday morning, in one of the saloons on Randolph street. The corpse of a man (whose name we omit in order to avoid an additional pang to his friends) lay upon the floor, covered with his clotted blood, and his face most dreadfully cut and mangled. He was by profession a lawyer, and came here from a Southern city a year or two since. He was highly educated, and his deportment to all was respectful and gentlemanly, for which good qualities he was an invited guest at most of the public dinners and suppers, to which he contributed always a portion of the intellectual repast. His death was caused by jumping through a window in the third story of the building, in a fit of delirium tremens, and striking, head first, the pavement. His neck was dislocated, and being taken up and carried into the house, breathed a few times and expired.—Chicago Advertiser.

IF THE TOWNSHIP COUNCIL OF YORK passed a resolution to have no inns within it in 1853, but upon application of some inhabitants, with marked irresolution, by another resolution cancelled the first. When will men have the moral courage to do their duty in the matter. If taverns that sell alcohol be evil why this hesitancy to prevent their doing so?

IF BROWNVILLE DIVISION.—This Division are to have a grand Soiree on Thursday next, music, speeches, &c. The members of the Concord Division have given up their charter, and many of them are joining this Division. It contains thirty members.

IF THE Hamilton Division has voted £5 to send a M. Law agent to Quebec to lobby for the Maine Law, and a neighboring Divisions to assist in raising a fund of £25 to send such agent down.

COLIST KAN DEDICATION OF HALL.—The assemblage at the dedication was very large, about five hundred persons being present; the Rev. Dr. Burns spoke there, Mr. Alcorn, and the Rev. Messrs. Irvine and Howard made some remarks. The evening passed off very pleasantly. We were not present.

WINE.—20,000,000 of gallons of wine are annually consumed in this country. 6,000,000 of gallons are imported. 300,000 gallons are manufactured from American grapes, the remainder brandy, cider, rum, logwood, whiskey, rain water and sugar.

JENNY LIND.—The friends and admirers of this peerless singer will be glad to hear from her, and to hear that she is still devoting her divine gift to the best purposes. The last English papers give us the following information:—"Mme. Jenny Lind Goldschmidt has just presented a considerable sum in money, clothes, bedding, and provisions, to two charitable institutions recently established at Stockholm—the hospital of St Magdalene and the institution of the Deaconesses. The celebrated cantatrice, who is at present residing at Dresden, has promised to visit Stockholm in the holy week, to take part in two religious concerts, which are to be given in the cathedral, for the benefit of the poor. In these concerts Mendelssohn's oratorio of 'St. Paul,' and Handel's oratorio of 'Messiah,' with the instrumentation of Mozart, are to be performed. They have never yet been executed in public at Stockholm."

Nine Female doctors were recently graduated at the Female Medical College at Philadelphia.

THE REV. MR. JOHNSTON, PRIESTLY ARROGANCE, AND THE SONS OF AYLMER AND BYTOWN.

For two or three months past the Bytown papers have been filled with letters of various kinds for and against the institution of the Sons of Temperance. It seems a Reverend Gentleman there, by name Johnston, has been using his HOLY ENDEAVORS to root up the only society that is really effecting much in a temperance way in Canada, on account of some strange dislike he has taken to them. This dislike is probably similar to that of poor Miller of Guelph. It is a monomania, springing from a superabundance of vanity and some private pique. It seems the effect of this Rev. Priest's writings has been to cause some few Sons to break their pledges, return to the SLOUGH and HELL of drunkenness, the bar-room, where blasphemy and cursing, the giddy laugh, the oath and stench of alcohol, are heard and seen to exist!! What a consolation it must be to him to think that he has sent a few men on their road to perdition, and filled their homes again with misery. A long controversy appears in the last Ottawa Citizen consisting of letters from and certificates in favor of this Mr. Johnston, also a very able letter from some Son, showing the miserable sophistry to which the Priest has resorted to prove that the Sons are opposed to religion. There are few men in Canada better acquainted with the working of the order and the effects of its principles on its members and on society than we, and it is our decided opinion that all the tendencies of this institution are favorable to Christian truth, and it is impossible for a man to be a true Son and not at the same time a moral man and more inclined to Christianity, than he would be without the order. Our principles, teachings and ceremonies, from the beginning to the ending of them are moral, and incline men to love their fellow men and their God. What is religion but this? Religion does not consist in worshipping priests, in fattening drones puffed up with their own holiness, holding themselves aloof from their fellow mortals! No, religion, in the words of Christ, who denounced with terrible language the Phariseism of his day, consists IN LOVING GOD WITH ALL THE SOUL AND OUR FELLOW MAN AS OURSELF. This duty is recommended in every division, and he must be a willful and vile perverter of the truth who dare to say the contrary. Good men should look with marked suspicion, upon such priests as this Mr. Johnston. It is time indeed that men awoke from the lethargy of the dark ages, and remembered that priests are men and dust, worms of mortality like all of us. Will a priest be superior in heaven to his Christian hearers? Why this man-worship of priests? The word of God was written for all of us, let us open it and read. It is the foulest libel ever uttered by the wickedness of man to say that the Order of the Sons is an irreligious one. Its object is of course not directly religion, but it draws men to religion. Its aims are benevolence and total abstinence, both of which are connected with and the handmaids of religion. We know little about the merits of this controversy, but will venture the assertion that one of two things lies at the bottom of this Rev. Mr. Johnston's opposition; viz.—a love of CHRISTIAN MODERATE DRINKING or a jealousy of the influence of this Order that teaches man to use his own energies and value his individual powers. Fears are entertained that the Priest's the Pharisee's domain will be intruded on, and that man, as Christ wished he should, will worship God with an individual independence, without looking through the SURFICK OF A FELLOW WORKMAN. Far be it from us to undervalue the efforts of ministers of the gospel. We value and duly estimate the noble self-denial and exertions many of them put forth in favor of every laudable movement.

CITY SUBSCRIBERS' NOTICE.

The papers of city subscribers will hereafter be delivered as follows: Those having boxes will receive theirs through the Post Office on Tuesdays, without any additional postage.

NOTICE—EDITOR'S OFFICE BOX OF TEMPERANCE is removed to the corner of Yonge and Temperance Street next door but one to Lawson and Clarkson's over B. M. Clarke and Co's new grocery, up stairs. C. Durand editor. All city and country payments for the paper will be received at this office.

The Canadian Son of Temperance.

TORONTO, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1853.

My son, look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its colour in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last, it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.—Proverbs, chap. 23.

WATCHMEN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT?

BY MRS. E. P. THOMPSON.

Brothers, up! the day is breaking, No more sleep or slumber here, For our foes long since awaking, Roused old Alky from his lair.

Brothers! every day is breaking, Notes of triumph from the foe, Wide the temperance banner fling, On and on his overthrow.

Brothers, up! oh quit your pillows, Downy sleep you must not woo, Loudly roar the angry billows, Watchmen! there's no sleep for you.

Brothers! there is no returning, Battle, till you win the crown, While the lamp of life is burning, Never lay your weapons down.

THE "SPIRIT OF THE AGE" AND LIQUOR ADVERTIZING.

We noticed last week the fact of this paper having made a violent attack on us and all who contend that it is inconsistent in a PRETENDING ADVOCATE of the MAINE LAW and the downfall of the LICENSE SYSTEM, to uphold the propriety of a TETOTALER in advertizing that which is admitted by all Sons and abettors to be evil.

speak the sentiments of the present head of the Order in Canada too, when we say that the Grand Scribe has no right or authority to use the seal of the Grand Division for the furtherance of any private enterprise, unconnected with his official duties.

We now proceed to give a few extracts from this article of the Spirit, which MIRRORS THE SOUL of its editor, and shows him to be as big a toadie in temperance as he is in politics.

"The editor of the Canadian is proprietor of his own paper. He is not the servant, or the hired or paid agent of the temperance population. He asks no favors from them—he receives none.

Oh, money! thou master of all things below, Of each chain thou'rt the principal link: What can purchase a friend, or can buy off a foe, Or make black appear white—like the chink.

Above our readers will see the bold and unblushing assertions of a man calling himself a Son. Quere, is he one! and setting himself up as a Temperance Editor.

Now, while we admit the policy of having political papers of all sides with us, it does not follow that we are to approve of their advertizing liquors. There are political papers in Canada edited by Sons, and these Sons are pledged to discontinuance the use and sale of spirituous liquors in every way.

by telling my readers in the next column NOT TO GO AND BUY! Which are we to believe in such lying hypocrites, their lip professions or their practice! What would be said of a minister who would preach from the pulpit on the Sunday one doctrine, and recommend another to his hearers in the week?

IF I TURN LOOSE MY OX KNOWING HIM TO BE APT TO GORE, am I accountable for his goring my neighbor or not? If a temperance man advertise liquors, is he accountable for the evil resulting from the purchase thereof?

WHAT DOES THE LAW OF LIBEL SAY,—Is he who inserts a libel excused although he be not its author and have no malice against the libeled? Common sense says no! If we mix ourselves up with crime and iniquity or aid in injuring others, the law holds us answerable.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE. Allusion is made to this paper by the "Spirit." It is asserted that it has done more for the temperance cause than all the temperance papers in America.

THE DUTIES OF A SON.—It is known throughout the Order in America that a man cannot be a Son who acts as a clerk in a store, dealing out liquor day by day for his employer, and that such conduct is a breach of his pledge.

FANATICISM DOES NOT CONSENT IN DOING WHAT IS RIGHT.—The making of a coat—painting of a sign, or drawing a lease for an innkeeper are very different in their nature from advertizing his liquors.

at the fireside, come into the hands of our sons and daughters—are read week after week and meet the eye of all. What comparison is there between such a thing and the painting of a sign or making a coat? None!

In the Spirit of the 18th instant several resolutions from Divisions are inserted.

**THE HAMILTON DIVISIONS**—Two of these Divisions have passed resolutions on the merits of this discussion. The Burlington says—**Resolved** "that Brother McQueen's conduct in advertising in the *Canadian* newspaper intoxicating liquors, is MERELY A MATTER OF CONSCIENCE; and our confidence in him as a temperance man and a Christian is unshaken by any such act." Now this is truly laughable. **A MATTER OF CONSCIENCE TO ADVERTISE LIQUORS!** Is not the rum-seller's sale a MATTER OF CONSCIENCE; and if one conscience be correct why is not the other? It is a matter of conscience in some people to burn heretics, but is it right? The world must not be injured by any man's perverse conscience; such a man should not be a member of a Division. All drinkers of alcohol contend that it is a matter of conscience with them to drink.

The Hamilton Division, 25—**Resolve** "that it considers brother McQueen's conduct underserving of reproach,—(that is for advertising spirituous liquors)—and that the *Spirit of the Age* merits the support of every Son of TEMPERANCE." **Resolved** We pronounce this to be a premium for every Son of that Division to break his pledge, and that were a clerk to sell liquor for his master, this Division could not conscientiously expel him.

**THE STRATFORD DIVISION** has passed a long string of resolutions about this matter to the following effect—**Resolved**, that the practice and advocacy of temperance being considered, admitted an intended to be TEMPORARILY A GOOD, and if the promoters of such are to be obliged to adopt an UNSEEN OR IDEAL SPIRITUALITY of opinion, about which there are many dissimilar views, the said practice and advocacy are apt to be lost sight of and overlooked, while the combatants are engaged in the discussion from whom the good is to be evacuated. It is in the first place false that the practice and advocacy of temperance is merely a temporary good. It is an eternal good. Furthermore, this resolution, and those of the Hamilton Divisions, are the reiterated opinions which rum-sellers urge now against the principles of total abstinence. It is no spiritual opinion to assert the impropriety in Sons advertising liquors, but a practical rational one, conducive to the enactment of the Maine Law.

3rd.—"That the object of all Temperance Societies or Divisions being the conversion of mankind from following BAD HABITS and customs in the use of intoxicating liquors under any form, (except for mechanical, medicinal, and church purposes,) all advocates of such object having a moral standing and character, should not be hindered in their philanthropic designs on account of peculiar religious opinions, but the simple pledge or rule of the Order adhered to." Here we have another most abstruse resolution, making right against the doctrine of liquor advertisements in temperance papers, which the Division is seeking to sanction. If the object of all temperance ASSOCIATIONS AND DIVISIONS BE TO PREVENT MEN FROM DRINKING, which we admit is the case, how can this Division say that advertising liquors is effecting the object? To do so is the very way to make men drink, and to build up the houses of our enemies. The Stratford Division, which we had hoped would have sustained pure principles and pure example, could not have laid down a platform more pleasing to moderate drinkers than it has done. Moderate drinkers always reason in the same way, and these resolutions will yet fall with a dead weight on that Division, and be thrown with bitter reproach into its teeth by moderate drinkers.

**THE LONDON ENCOURAGEMENTS OF KNIGHTS OF TEMPERANCE** have thought proper to come to the help of liquor advertisements and the "Spirit"—and some anonymous "D. J. H." has thrown out his slanders against the Editor of the "Son of Temperance." We can tell the secret slanderer, who is probably some friend of the "Prototype" in disguise, that the Editor of this paper in his character as a Barrister and a Son, challenges proof for this scribber's assertions. The only evidence that ever existed for the assertion, was the conduct to him of one of the Judges founded upon personal and political grounds, but that Judge by the universal voice of the Profession of Upper Canada and by the pressure of his fellows on the Bench, was afterwards brought to see the hasty and unjust judgment which he had pronounced and wholly reversed the same.

**POLITICAL PAPERS** While Sons view with satisfaction the co-operation of the political papers in advocating the Maine Law, it does not follow that they must consent to the abandonment of principle in their members. The Editor of the "Spirit" is said to be a Son, and as such, more is expected of him than of an Editor who is not such. He has set himself up as the Editor of a temperance paper, and any deviation from principle and consistency should be viewed with a jealous eye. If he advocates a custom, such as helping rum-sellers to dispose of their drinks, he is guilty of a moral breach of his pledge at least, and is wholly unworthy of the support of a temperance association.

There are two kinds of "SPIRITS OF THE AGE"—One is that great demon called alcohol, which has filled the world with poverty, crime, tears, sighs, bloodshed, noise, sudden deaths, suicides, domestic quarrels, and put its foot upon Christian progress.

There is another "Spirit of the Age" which is called NEALDOWISM, which is honest, consistent, and utterly opposed to the use of alcohol as a beverage, and which cries **TOTTA NOT, TASTE NOT, HANDLE NOT, BUT NOT, ADVERTISE NOT!** Down with your quibbling and inconsistency, down with your expediency, ye hypocrites!

The demon of alcohol laughs aloud "ah! ah! ah! ah! ah! I have found Divisions of Sons to pollute their motto, **PERIT**, and to vote to please my liquor-advertising Editor, urged on perhaps secret-

ly by an officer of your Grand Body, and by declaring that it is proper and commendable for a Son of Temperance and a Maine Law Editor to advertise, puff for sale, WINES and LIQUORS 'ah! ah! ah! ah! ah!'

One of the movers of the Stratford resolutions some time sent a letter to us and other Canadian papers, entitled "A question to be considered," in which will be found this sentiment: "No dealer or trafficker in intoxicating drinks or manufacturer for sale, whether he be a member of a church or not, and moreover though he be a temperate man, or a man of property, or what is commonly called respectable, should on principle, be considered as a fit or proper person to be entrusted with any thing connected with MORAL INSTITUTIONS, especially those for the guidance of the young, who are to imbibe their principles, chiefly from facts illustrative of a good or bad life. The intemperate habits of men and women unquestionably arise from the use of intoxicating drinks either in their private abodes or in the more usual places or receptacles for the sale of the same." Yet the writer of this article moved the sophisticated resolutions of Stratford, TRUOLINO and WHITEWASHING an Editor for helping to sell liquors for introducing his paper among the young, into private families, filled with invitations to buy WINES and LIQUORS 'Oh Consistency! Oh Shame!' This writer would not employ a teacher although a temperate man if he drank one glass of liquor, yet would fill Division-rooms with the papers of an Editor spreading broadcast over the land flaming liquor advertisements.

In concluding this article we have no apology to make for its length, for a great principle is involved in this discussion, one striking at the very existence of our Order and of the Maine Law agitation. We doubt not that there are many papers such as the London "Prototype," who will rejoice at the stand taken by the "Spirit," seeing that under this miserable subterfuge they can KILL TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE! receive the patronage of grog-sellers and of Sons and temperance men.



The Literary Gem.

ANGEL WHISPERS.

Angel whispers 'will they never cease to sell of golden realms, Isles of beauty, smiling ever In the mystic sea of dreams' Lands of flowers and gems of spices, And an atmosphere of love, Where the dark-eyed girls entice us In the fairy fields to rove.

Angel whispers, softly bringing From beyond the star-lit skies; Echoes of the sweet songs floating Through the vales of paradise. Visions of bright fountains gushing Nectar, washing golden sands, And the joyous rivers rushing By the pearl and amber strands.

Loving spirits sent unto us, Clothed in silken robes of light, And with seraph force to woo us To the regions of delight. Voices of exquisite sweetness, I would clasp your vesture forms, But your wings of fairy feathers, Still elude my outstretched arms.

Angel whispers gently stealing Where the hush of death surrounds, With their holy balm of healing For the bruised spirit's wounds: Breathing a delightful story Of bright immortality, And a land of love and glory, Far beyond life's troubled sea.

THE WONDERS OF ANIMAL SYMPATHY.

We have often wondered at the strange phenomenon of animal and vegetable sympathy. How can the emotions of fear or surprise, the impulse of mind, so affect matter as to mould it into forms entirely dissimilar from its original stock or parent. Why should the sight of a serpent at a distance, aided by the power of imagination, cause a human being to be affected through its future life with habits and qualities similar to to the serpent? Thus the imagination alone can transform an infant into a hermaphrodite. Does not this prove that there is something in nature besides matter? Does it not prove that the emotion of mind impresses the ideas of the soul on matter, the human body? We have heard of an instance of a man who had a mulberry on his body, impressed there by the power of imagination before he was born. The substance had the exact appearance of a mulberry, and most strange, assumed in sympathy with the vegetable kingdom, an appearance similar to the ripe berry at the season when the mulberries get ripe. Other instances of strawberries and natural objects might be alluded to, appearing on the human body, acting in sympathy with the seasons. Astrologers in ancient times, and even many modern philosophers have held that the destinies of men are affected by the stars, that there is a universal sympathy extending throughout the universe. A modern astrologer has lately foretold the downfall of Louis Napoleon by the star of his destiny in 1854. Byron was a believer to some extent in astrology. We by no means accede to this doctrine in relation to mind, although we do so far as matter is concerned. A universal sympathy exists between all worlds, one system being affected by another. Again, it is said the human body is affected by the moon, and that even the mind is,—but this latter is only true as far as the matter of the body acts on the mind, Men-men in and biology are imperfectly understood and are like

phenology to a great extent true, that is to say mind affects mind and matter affects matter by the power of sympathy, and in some manner as yet not fully understood. Connected with these sciences is the wonderful phenomenon to which we above refer, and which is strikingly illustrated by the following curious existing case in the United States.

**PECULIAR FORMATION.**—The editor of the *Charleston Mercury* says that he was visited a few days since by a gentleman named R. H. Copeland, native of Lawrence District, S. C., but now residing in Harl Co., in that State, who presents in his peculiar organization a very remarkable natural phenomenon. His right arm, hand and leg are affected in such a manner as to exhibit in every movement, the nature and motion of a snake. The arm affected is smaller than the other, its muscular development different, sensation much less acute, and its actions altogether beyond the control his will. The motion of the arm seemed to be impelled by a separate and distinct volition, or an instinct entirely its own. The character of the movement is shaped to a considerable extent by external circumstances; at any sudden noise, startling appearance, or the like, the arm sometimes forms itself into a coil, the hand starting out from the coil as if in the act of striking. At other times the arm and hand have the movement of a snake under full headway making its escape, preserving the peculiar tortuous motion of the reptile. At such times the rapidity of the motion is truly astonishing. The action of the affected parts is continuous. The muscles are never at rest, though sometimes the action is less than at others. The right eye has a snakish look that is not seen in the left, and the formation of the teeth is very striking. On the left side of the mouth, both in the upper and lower jaw, the teeth are well formed and regular, while on the right side, above and below, they are extremely irregular and fang-like. Mr. C. is now forty-six years of age, and has been thus affected from the time of his birth. He is one of those curious cases which sometimes occur in which the effects of intense fright with the parent are seen in the unnatural organization of the offspring.—*American paper.*

**THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III.** is said to be the Astrologer's great card for this year. The hour of his birth, on the 5th of April 1808, having been ascertained, certain steliary and arithmetical calculations are made, of which the following is the product.—1853—His affairs run very untoward, his enemies are gathering, a cloud threatens. I judge that February can hardly go by without war declared. In May the nation is much excited—takes an active part in warlike operations—and probably his troops gain a battle of consequence. June brings losses and discomfiture, tumults and insurrections annoy him, and some plots are rife against his power. But August promises him gain and victory. Also, in November, he gains martial honours; yet some strange reverses befall him at the end of the year. 1854: February begins warlike again; he conquers. The summer and autumn very unfortunate, his troops overthrown, his enemies prevail in August, when sudden reverses attend him. October—We shall hear of some sudden loss and injury to the affairs of L. Napoleon. He may now look for the commencement of a series of troubles, accumulating one upon the heels of another, terminating, in the fall of the year 1854, by his overthrow, if not his death.

PUBLIC MEETING—CAUSE OF THE IMMORALITY OF TORONTO.

On the 23rd February, the Mayor on the requisition of 360 and upwards of voters and inhabitants of this city, called a public meeting to take into consideration the causes of, and the best means to prevent the crime, poverty, and immorality of our citizens. The Mayor took the chair, and made some very appropriate remarks. The Mayor deserves credit at the hands of the community at large, and of the temperance citizens in particular, for the manly and fearless way in which he assists in carrying out anything that tends to put down intemperance. The first resolution was moved by Mr. J. McNab, Barrister, seconded by Mr. Cameron of the Custom House. **Resolved**—That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Corporation should at once take the necessary steps to collect statistical information as to the effects which the Liquor Traffic has had upon the morality, health, property, and interests generally of the citizens of Toronto, with a view to determine the propriety of continuing to legalize said Traffic, and that this statistical information so collected be reported by a deputation of the corporation to a public meeting of the Citizens of Toronto to be held in the St. Lawrence Hall, and called by the Mayor of the city, on or about the 1st day of April, next ensuing.

Mr. McNab spoke at some length of the evils of the License System.

The next resolution was moved by Mr. Alcorn, who said that the resolution entrusted to him was to the following effect.—

**Resolved**—That it is the opinion of this meeting that a great amount of vice and immorality exists in this city, and as it is incontrovertibly proved that this state of wickedness is extensively produced by the tipping houses which everywhere abound in the city, this meeting respectfully submits that it is the duty of the Corporation to exercise its authority to limit the number of these houses or abolish them altogether.

This resolution was accompanied by some telling remarks in his usual happy way—Mr. C. Durand, Barrister and Editor of the "Son of Temperance," seconded the resolution with remarks.

Rev. Mr. Roar submitted the next resolution to the following effect:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting the entire abolishing of the low tipping houses by the Corporation would not only be calculated to promote the morality and comfort of the citizens of Toronto, but would tend very much to lessen the expenses to which they are put for the support of Jails, Hospitals, and other such institutions which are mainly kept up in consequence of the debasing traffic carried on in these low houses."

This resolution was seconded with remarks by the Rev. Mr. Howard.

Mr. Rowell, at some length, moved the next resolution.

"That in the opinion of this meeting, the accommodations afforded in the Jail of the United Counties of York, Ontario and Peel, are not such as are required by the dispersed and disorderly persons sent to prison by the police authorities of this city."

Rev. Mr. Stricker briefly seconded the motion, and it was unanimously adopted.

The following resolutions were then submitted to the meeting and warmly received:—

Moved by Mr. Brett, seconded by Mr. Whittemore, That a copy of these Resolutions signed by the Chairman and Secretary, on behalf of the meeting, be sent to each of the city papers for publication, and also to the Corporation accompanied by a petition praying them to take them under consideration.

Moved by Mr. McNab, and seconded by Rev. T. T. Howard, That Messrs. Brett, Whittemore, Clarkson, Ure, Cameo, Rowell,

Pell, and the Mover, be the Committee, mentioned in last resolution. Moved by Mr. WHITTEMORE, seconded by JOHN CAMERON, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Legislature should be called upon to pass a law similar to the model or Vermont Liquor Law.

On motion of Mr. CAMERON, seconded by Mr. NASH, a vote of thanks was rapturously awarded to the Mayor for his efficient conduct in the Chair.

Among the speakers who spoke at this meeting was Mr. Peel and Nash, who made some very useful remarks. The former stated that the poor-house authorities stated that the large majority of the poverty of the city is caused by taverns. Mr. H. B. Williams stated that the sickness of the hospitals was caused by drunkenness. About 400 persons attended the meeting.



### Agricultural.

#### FETCHING WATER FROM THE WELL.

Early on a sunny morning, while the lark was singing sweet,  
Came, beyond the ancient farm-house, sounds of lightly tripping feet.

'Twas a lowly cottage maiden going, why, let young hearts tell,  
With her homely pitcher laden, fetching water from the well.  
Shadows lay athwart the pathway, all along the quiet lane,  
And the breezes of the morning moved them to and fro again.  
O'er the sunshine, o'er the shadow, passed the maiden of the farm,

With a charmed heart within her, thinking of no ill nor harm.  
Pleasant, surely, were her musings, for the nodding leaves in vain

Sought to press their bright'ning image on her ever-busy brain.  
Leaves and joyous birds went by her, like a dim, half-waking dream;

And her soul was only conscious of life's gladdest Summer-gleam.  
At the old lane's shady turning lay a well of water bright,  
Singing, soft, its halleluyah to the gracious morning light.  
Fern-leaves, broad and green, bent o'er it where it's silv'ry drop-  
lets fell,

And the fairies dwelt beside it, in this spotted fox-glove belt  
Back she bent the shading fern-leaves, dipt the pitcher in the tide—

Drew it, with the dripping waters flowing o'er its glazed side.  
But, before her arm could place it on her shiny, wavy hair,  
By her side a youth was standing!—Love rejoiced to see the pair!

Tones of tremulous emotion trailed upon the morning breeze,  
Gentle words of heart devotion whisper'd 'neath the ancient trees;  
But the holy, blessed secrets, it becometh me not to tell:  
Life had met another meaning, fetching water from the well!  
Down the rural lane they sauntered. He the burden-pitcher bore;

She, with dewy eyes downlooking, grew more beautiful than before!

When they neared the silent homestead, up he raised the pitcher light;

Like a fitting crown he placed it on her hair of wavelets bright:  
Emblems of the coming burdens that for love of him she'd bear,  
Calling every burden blessed, if his love but lighted there!  
Then, still waving benedictions, further—further off he drew,  
While his shadow seem'd a glory that across the pathway grew.  
Now about her household duties silently the maiden went,  
And an ever-radiant halo with her daily life was blent.  
Little knew the aged matron, as her feet like music fell,  
What abundant treasures found she, fetching water from the well!

MARIE.

**LIME IN THE SOIL.**—Many farms which once produced good crops of wheat, because there was lime enough in the soil to supply the requisite quantity to the grain, have ceased to be productive; they still produce a large growth of straw, but not a remunerating crop of grain. In some instances such lands have been restored to their fertility without applying a bushel of lime. Do you ask how? Simply by ploughing deeper. In the hard, untouched sub-soil there was plenty of lime lying hid, which only wanted stirring up and exposing to the action of the atmosphere, and bringing within reach of the roots of the plants to produce the same effect originally derived from the top soil before it was exhausted. Our constant advice will be to use lime, plough deep, sub-soil and drain stiff lands, increase your crops, and grow rich, which you will do if you read and heed.—*The Plough.*

**A LARGE BEAST.**—Mr. John Scott, the celebrated horse-trainer, of Malton, last week killed an ox of extraordinary size, measuring from the root of the horns to the tail nine feet, and weighing, whilst alive, 238 stone, or 1 ton 5 cwt. 2 qrs. The animal was bred on the neighbouring moors, and had been fattening for nearly two years.

**IMITATIVE GALVANISM.**—Galvani, in the last century, showed that convulsions ensued in a limb by simply bringing into connection the muscles and the nerves. In the muscles we have a nitrogenized material, which is alkaline; the connecting part of nervous fibres are neutral. Mr. Simon, says we may imitate such a combination, by using a solution of ferrocyanate of potash, a compound of iron, nitrogen, carbon and potash, with a little alkali on one side, a solution of the red ferrocyanate for the other side, and connect the two with a solution of chloride of sodium, or common salt.—*Elements of Electro-Biology.*

#### ABRIDGED CORRESPONDENCE.

**SONS OF LOBO, MIDDLESEX.**—Brother S. J. Lancaster informs us that strenuous efforts are being made to upset the decision of the Township Council of Lobo, not to license any inns in that township in 1853. He says petitions have been widely circulated signed by some Sons of Temperance, and even one W. P. has signed the petition to have licenses granted. The innkeepers defied the Council to prevent their obtaining licenses, saying that Mr. Dixon of London, the M. P. of that town, (put in by the grog sellers there, and the particular friend of the Prototype,) has directed them to prosecute the township if it refuses to license inns.

People of Canada! Sons of Canada! behold the efforts of your enemies, they will make the people drink even against their will!

How can it be wondered at that innkeepers should be bold when they can find MISERABLE HIRELING SONS to sign their LICENSE PETITIONS; and editors, CALLED TEMPERANCE MEN, to advertise their liquors!

With respect to this excellent brothers inquiries as to the power of the County and Township Councils, we would say that the Township Councils have by law full and absolute power to refuse all licenses, and no power in Canada can compel them to act otherwise until the present law is repealed. Let the Township Council of Lobo adhere to its noble decision, and Mr. Dixon will be unable to prevent them. A law cannot be annulled by any threats, and the courts of the country will sustain the Council in doing its duty. In our next we will make further remarks on this subject.

#### GRAND DEMONSTRATION OF THE OAKVILLE DIVISION, 15TH FEB.

At about eleven o'clock, A. M., a British flag was seen fluttering in the breeze over the door near the Division room, and from about that time till four P. M. Sons and daughters were seen coming into our village from all directions. The Sons met at the Division room at four o'clock, and after dressing in regalia, and making such arrangements as were necessary, they formed a procession two deep and marched through our town, our Brass Band in the rear, numbering upwards of one hundred, which formed, I can assure you, quite an imposing appearance; at six o'clock they resorted to the Temperance Hall, which was nicely decorated for the occasion. At seven o'clock our Hall was filled to excess, altogether about four hundred. After the company were seated, the chairman Brother Duff, called the meeting to order, and a blessing was then asked by the Rev. Mr. Ure, after which the waiters were called upon to furnish the guests with refreshments. After an excellent repast the meeting was again called to order; the gentlemen on the platform were the Rev. Mr. Ure, Messrs. D. Duff, J. W. Williams, D. McKinnon, A. McKinnon, Dr. Vanorman, and our councilman Thompson Smith.

The chairman then rose and said,—My friends, as you have now been supplied with food for the body we will give you an intellectual feast; he addressed the meeting at some length on the rise and progress of the Order, showing that the Order of the Sons has spread throughout the length and breadth of our land, that it has even reached California and Australia. He also spoke of the influences of that body at the present day.

Mr. D. McKinnon addressed the audience, proving the absurdity of the saying of a Rev. gentleman, "that sociality and enjoyment could not exist in a community without the use of alcoholic liquors. The speaker did justice to the subject. The next speaker was Dr. Vanorman, who spoke of the star that had risen in the east—the Maine Law—the great question which was now agitating our land.

The Rev. Mr. Ure was then introduced to the meeting; he spoke at length on the large amount of money that was spent annually for the use of alcoholic liquors, the sum spent yearly was most appalling; he showed what a great amount of good would arise if that money was given to support ministers of the gospel in a heathen land. Brother Duff then rose and said, he would now introduce to the audience a gentleman who not only went for the Sons, but for the daughters also—and, perhaps, for a "Daughter"—Mr. A. McKinnon then rose, and after some introductory remarks, went on to show the baneful use not only of alcoholic liquors, but also the intoxicating influence of tobacco, snuff and opium, proving that they had the same effect on the system as malt liquors, only not to such a great extent. He spoke also on the influence that the ladies had in the temperance movement; and turning us to the pages of past history, showed from those leaves that some of our great men had fallen victims to that slavish cup. The next, and last, that occupied our platform was our esteemed friend J. W. Williams, J. P., an old friend of temperance, and one who has withstood the opposition of our opponents in by gone years. Among some of his remarks he said, that NINE-TENTHS of the cases that were brought before him he could trace to the use of alcoholic liquors; before taking his seat he moved a vote of thanks to the Band for their services during the meeting; the Band then played "God save the Queen," after which the company broke up at eleven o'clock, all seemed well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

Yours very truly,

U. L. D.

OAKVILLE, Feb. 16th, 1855.

**WASHINGTON DIVISION BLESSING.**—Brother G. Oakly, D. G. W. P. of this Division informs us that a grand meeting of temperance men was held on the 9th February, in the village of Plattsville, in that vicinity. The Banner of temperance was flying from the Division room about five o'clock, P. M. The Cadets attended, a procession took place, and the Rev. Mr. Rodgers, Presbyterian minister, gave the audience an able discourse on the Maine Law; also the Rev. Mr. Shepley, Wesleyan minister, and Mr. James Watson, of the Township Council, each addressed the meeting. We are progressing slowly yet surely.

**STEWARTTOWN—LETTER OF BROTHER FEE—DRUNKENNESS AT ELECTIONS.**—In our last we gave the substance of the first letter of this Brother, and now refer to the second. An account of the township election of that vicinity in January last is given. It seems many of the inhabitants opposed to strict temperance were afraid that the Sons would gain an ascendancy over the people in electing Municipal officers. In the ward in which Stewarttown is situated a worthy citizen named Duncan Stewart was a candidate in opposition to Mr. William Thompson, who has given proofs that he is no teetotaler. No sooner was it known that a Son was to be nominated than the alarm was sounded by the rumies that their craft was in danger. On the day of election a

the usual stimulating influences were brought to bear on the passions of the electors; we succeeded, however, in electing a son, Mr. Leonard, as Inspector. In Georgetown and Norval the contest was still more desperate. In Georgetown the candidate was Brother J. Van Allan, a determined enemy of the liquor traffic, and Mr. Webster a temperance man, though not so stringent, the latter being returned. In Norval the contest was prolonged two days, when ultimately Brother Donaldson, a Son, was returned by a majority of two, notwithstanding the efforts of an innkeeper of the place, who was running about offering \$12 dollars for three votes.

On the same day I had the satisfaction of hearing Messrs. Young, Barber and Kennedy give a decision against an unprincipled creature from Williamsburg, for aiding to destroy the happiness of an unfortunate family of the latter place. Oh that magistrates would do their duty in all these cases, and there would be less occasion for a Maine Law.

JOHN FEE.

The public can see from the above account only one of hundreds of cases, how the innkeepers are struggling in our back townships to enslave the public, and bring them under their power. Here we see an innkeeper so interested in defeating a Son as to offer \$12 for three votes to out number Brother Donaldson's two!! How wicked must that man be who would aid such characters by advertising their houses and liquors, thus helping them to injure the poor!!—[Ed. Sons]

#### GREAT REFORM CONVENTION MEETING NEAR PERTH—THE MAINE LAW.

The Bathurst Courier of the 18th ult. gives a long account of the proceedings of a reform Convention held in that vicinity on the 12th February. We are glad to see these Conventions. From among the resolutions we select the two following and most heartily concur with them:—

Moved by W. M. Shaw, Esq., seconded by Mr. A. Stevenson, and

Resolved—That the introduction and maintenance of a national system of Education, based on taxation, free from sectarianism, is the surest foundation of our peace, prosperity, and greatness as a people.

Moved by Mr. A. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. P. Campbell, and

Resolved—That the enactment of a Law similar to the Maine-Liquor Law would be most beneficial to Canada, lessen vice, disease, and crime, and promote effective industry, happiness and prosperity.

We regret to see that the Convention passed no resolutions as to REPRESENTATION based on population or as to ELECTIVE INSTITUTIONS. There are two things imperatively called for in Canada—the GOVERNMENT MUST BE SHORN OF MUCH OF ITS PATRONAGE. It corrupts the country—again—Upper Canada must never allow her MAJORITY POPULATION to yield to or be counted as only equal to the MINORITY of Lower Canada. This is SERFDOM.

¶ "THE CHATHAM PLANET" AND THE TOWN COUNCIL.—It seems the Town Council of Chatham have passed a bye-law, enacting that on the 1st day of May next, all the inns in that town which sell spirituous liquors shall be closed. There are FORTY-FIVE INNS in the town corrupting the public morals. At this act the Planet newspaper is very wroth, calling it a high handed arbitrary measure to interfere with VESTED RIGHTS to corrupt! poison! and murder! Here is a paper that at times publishes the Soirees of Cadets and Sons, and glad to see them alive, so long as they will pay their advertisements and do NOTHING, but the moment they take a bold and useful step to bear the LION IN HIS DEN, then this pretending advocate of the temperance movement abuses their friends. How disgusting is such infamous hypocrisy!! Why abuse men for doing their duty manfully, and why pretend to be opposed to grog shops, whilst in secret you love them and their interests! Mr. Brown the favorite candidate of the Planet is a thorough Maine Law man, and what have these councillors done more than the Maine Law would do? It is a blessing conferred on that town to stop the forty-five foul crime breeding receptacles. Why can't these inns take out licenses as temperance houses, and keep mankind sober instead of drenching them with alcohol! Why all this fuss about stopping the power of grog sellers to injure the community. Do, or should men go to inns to drink liquors, or rather ought they not to go there to take the necessary food of life? This council has not forbidden the opening of taverns to feed the public with necessary food, and to give them beds, and what more do rational men require.

THE TOWNSHIP COUNCILS OF DARLINGTON, LOBO AND PELHAM have stopped all inns wherein spirituous liquors are sold. This is noble! Go on with this noble work, and kill the vipers in their dens.

LAONIC MANUAL AND BRIEF REMARKER—Containing over a thousand subjects, alphabetically and systematically arranged. By Charles Simmons: Robert Gick, Yonge-street, Toronto.

We commend this work to the patronage of the public. Our friend and citizen the Rev. R. Dick, is the agent for Canada, and all those wishing to place in the hands of their children a useful book, cannot do better than to buy one, price \$1—superior binding, \$1½

LITERARY MESSENGER, BUFFALO. Several numbers of this interesting monthly have reached us for which its publisher will accept our thanks. It is a beautifully got up family magazine, containing a very large amount of literary matter for \$1½ per annum.

THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE MAGAZINE for February has not reached us.

¶ A little boy sent us this conundrum.—"Why is the Canadian Newspaper of Hamilton like an Innkeeper?" "Because he publishes 'STREET'S'."

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Smyrna Delaware State Temperance Advocate says a Roman Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia has applied to the Legislature to become a Corporation in order to hold property. This paper wisely advises the Legislature of Pennsylvania to reject such an application. Famine in the remote settlements and mines of California has done a great work of death, thousands having died of absolute starvation. much sickness also prevails on some of the vessels from Panama to St. Francisco. It is said an agitation is just about to be started to revise the Constitution so as to allow Slavery—and divide the State into two portions. A Society or Order exists in the State of Pennsylvania called the "Philanthropic Order of Anti-tobaccoists." Mr. King, Vice-President Elect of the United States, who went to Havana to recover his health, has so far done so, as to have strong hopes of being in Washington at his post in May. The authorities of Mexico (if there are any such,) have sent commissioners to invite Santa Anna to return there and assume a dictatorship. This is a miserable expedient. They require two things—educate the people and expel the miserable corrupt priests of the country. Mexico is literally torn to pieces by factions and wars. There was a rising or revolt at Matamoros, and another at Tampico. The whole country resembles one vast Indian settlement, tribe quarrelling with tribe. General Arista resigned on the 5th January, and Chief Justice Señor Cevallos is the present executive. Considerable excitement exists at Washington on account of a rumour that an American steam vessel the "Black Warrior" had been fired into by the Cuban authorities without any provocation. War is talked of by the extreme democratic party. General Pierce is at Washington, surrounded by the leading Democratic politicians, caucusing about the future policy of the incoming Administration. It is said he has come to the conclusion not to occupy the White House until it is repaired. European intelligence says that the Austrian Emperor and Louis Napoleon are both to be crowned in May. Kossuth and Mazzini have been concocting in London some plan of future operations. The Italian it is said has left England on some mission, and Kossuth has issued a proclamation giving his views, addressed to all Hungarian soldiers and Italians. A great strike of workmen has taken place at Baltimore, about 5000 of them refused to work on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad unless higher prices were paid. Louis Napoleon's health is said to be very bad. His empress is said to be a regular Spanish pride, driving whip-in-hand four horses, and performing other masculine exploits. Mr. Cobden in England has written a pamphlet, giving his opinion of the character of Wellington as a warrior, stating that no warrior can earn a good name with posterity unless engaged in a defensive war, and condemning many of the wars in which Wellington was engaged, as also the present war spirit of France and England. It has caused considerable excitement.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

A man named Kirkwood was very suddenly killed in the Great Mill of Mr. Warren of Oshawa on the 22nd February. The Town Council of Oshawa have granted four licenses, two for temperance houses, and two for liquor houses. Poisoning is becoming very common in Canada; a case of the kind happened last week in Toronto, a Mrs. Mense, an innkeeper's wife, of a bad reputation, was poisoned by herself or some unknown hand. A case is just reported of a woman supposed to have been poisoned by her husband at Sandwich. Mr. Burrows of Kingston, a lawyer little known, has been appointed Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of Frontenac Lenox and Addington in the place of Mr. Kirkpatrick resigned.

Parliament.—Bills to provide for the safety of travellers on the highways—in legalize the use of any machine in killing noxious animals, were read a first time. Bill to extend the right of prisoners to be heard by counsel, was read a second time. Other bills of minor importance affecting local interests have been read a second time. The Government are about to lay before the House a proposition to pay members of the Legislative Council for their attendance. Bills to amend the District Court Act and to facilitate the duties of Justices of Peace in convictions and other things, were read a second time. The New University Bill was brought up and discussed by Mr. Hincks, Brown, and others. On the Petition of the Canadian Institute of Toronto, the Government have agreed to vote a sum of money for its support, as well as to science—a very useful measure. The Clerks of the Peace in Upper Canada are applying for alterations in the Jury Act. It is not known whether Mr. Hincks will press his remedial Commercial Paper or not. The American Reciprocity Act of Mr. Seymour is very one-sided in its nature. At late dates 25 members were absent from Quebec. Various important bills will come up for discussion this week which will be alluded to in our next issue. Mr. Young's Free Trade Resolutions have not yet come up. A discussion took place in the House on the defective state of Education in Lower Canada.

Miscellaneous News.—Mr. H. B. Snow, the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin, is to sail for Glasgow, Scotland, on the 25th March. The Pennsylvania Canals are to be opened for business on the 21st instant. Late American news say that the American Congress will authorize the President to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the British. It is said that the merchants of Toronto have already commenced importing goods by way of the United States at Lewiston. The steamer Chief Justice brings over large quantities of goods daily, and the steamer Admiral is to follow suit soon to Rochester; the lake boats are all preparing for an early opening of navigation. Thomas Clarkson has been elected President of the Board of Trade. An alliance has been made between the St. Patrick's Society and the St. Patrick's benevolent Society, the former merging into the latter, as it is said for political purposes. It was rumored that several eminent persons were to be executed in Havana. The latest American news state that the Maine Liquor Law had passed the Legislature of Illinois.

Receipts since our last Issue.

W. H. P. North Cove, for K., \$14, 1853; S. B. New market, \$23, 1853; R. E. of Oakville, for Miss J. R., 1853, \$1; A. Young, Tyron, \$5; A. H. Aphodol, \$2; this brother would oblige by calling on Mr. D. for his sub. \$4. 9c. S. J. L. Lora, \$1, 1853; J. Q. B. Bradford, \$3; W. McL. Middleton, \$6, 1853; T. D. West Flember, \$2; 1853—the papers to the three subscribers were sent a long time ago in due course of mail, and if they have gone astray

the fault is in the post office. I. D. M., Burford, \$1; papers for subscribers from this office are all regularly mailed—by some mistake the two alluded to were not, J. C. Cornwell, \$4, 1853. Wm. R., London, 1853, \$1, by hands of Evans & Co., Toronto; Geo. B., Boltonville, \$1, by hands of Lawson, J. E. L., Stratford, \$1, 1853—he had not paid before. T. H., Hawkesbury, \$2, 1853. H. McT., Amherstburg, \$2, 1853. J. M., St. David's, \$1, 1853. In our last, we incorrectly stated in the receipts, \$9 to H. of Waverdown, it should have been \$0 to us, and \$2 for the Rev. R. D.

Subscribers will take notice that at this time of the year, our terms call for \$14, which can be paid at any time before the expiration of six months, from 1st January 1853. All R. TERMS. Any person subscribing as a new subscriber will pay \$1 in advance or within one month. Our terms can not be departed from. No letter with money from the Phoenix Division has reached this office. Motion is authorized to act as agent for this paper in the vicinity of Newmarket. Robert McGeorge, of Amherstburg, will please act as our agent for 1853. All Agents, when they send money, should specify for whom it is.

MARKETS.

TORONTO, MONDAY 25th February, 1853. No material change has taken place in our markets or in the New York Markets since our last issue. The tendency of the flour market in New York is to rise. Canadian sold at \$5 25c to 25c, on the 25th February. Wheat was held at \$1 25c in that city. Peas at 40c. Late advices from England are better. In Toronto Wheat brings from 4s to 4s 4 1/2d fall, spring from 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Flour, best, 2 1/2 3d. Potatoes 1s 6d to 2s 3d. Peas 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. Barley 2s. Butter, fresh, from 10d to 11d, tub 9d. Eggs 7 1/2 to 8d. Oats 1s 6d to 1s. 10d. Hay \$11 to \$14. Pork \$5 to \$6. Beef \$4 to \$5. Seed, per bushel, \$3 to \$6. The weather in the beginning of last week was cold, wind west north-west, in the latter part of the week quite mild, two days were spring like, Saturday and Sunday quite mild, wind in the south-east, to-day an easterly storm has set in with rain.

Temperance Movement—County of Perth.

The Subscriber invites his fellow settlers in the County of PERTH, of which STRATFORD is the County Town, to aid him in promoting the circulation of information on the important subjects of TEMPERANCE and the MAINE LIQUOR LAW in the County. He desires not any monied influence, but only that which is in the power of every man and woman to afford—namely, the assisting the distribution of printed papers, bearing on the above subjects, and the inducing all to peruse them, and to notice the facts which may be referred to. He intends to put in the hands of every family in the County a Temperance Publication, and he only wishes and expects the assistance of its inhabitants, to nearly all of whom he is well known, to forward his views in the circulation, distribution, and reading of them. The Publications will be such as, he hopes, will not disturb the religious or political feelings of any person. At the same time, as the importance of the consideration of Temperance and the Maine Liquor Law has been referred to universally by the Press, he invites leading men and others in other Counties, to consider whether such a movement as this should not be made in their localities. There are two publications he can refer to, as so worthy of perusal, that he hopes a mere reference to them will be sufficient—1. Dr. Guthrie, of Edinburgh's—"Plea against Drunkenness," (which has been copied seriatim in the "Spirit of the Age," Hamilton), and 2. "Use and Abuse of Alcoholic Liquors, in Health and Disease," by Dr. Carpenter, price only 1s 3d. at Hamilton and other places. JOHN J. E. LINTON. Stratford, County Perth, } 7th Feb., 1853.

CHARLES DURAND, Esqr., BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, and SOLICITOR, in CHANCERY, respectfully informs all desirous of employing him professionally, that he has removed his office from Yonge Street near his private residence, to his new office, over the store of B. M. Clark & Co., Grocers, near the corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, near Lawson & Clarkson's store. He is now prepared to attend business in all of the courts of this Province, or to Conveyancing and Agency Toronto, February 22nd 1853.

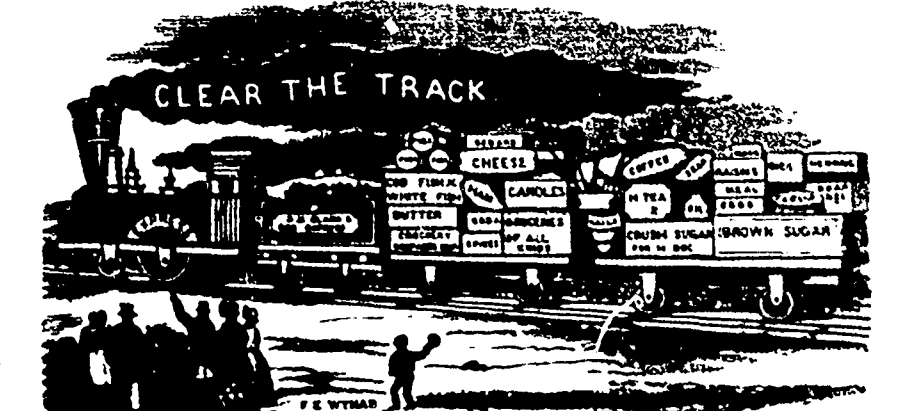
J. MURPHY, PAINTER AND GLAZIER, GRAINER, PAPER HANGER, SIGN WRITER, &c. &c., No. 13, Adelaide Street, West of Yonge St.

JUST PUBLISHED: The Temperance Soiree Companion, comprising a collection of DIALOGUES, RECITATIONS, HYMNS and MELODIES, compiled for the use of the Temperance community. PRICE 1s. 3d. Or 9 copies for 10s., and 12 copies for 20s. For sale by A. H. Armour & Co., Toronto, and by the subscribers, to whom all letters (post paid) can be sent. Orders should contain remittances. Address: T. G. MASON & Co., Box 133, Toronto P. O. The Companion can be mailed to any part of British North America—postage 3d. February, 1853.

THOMAS PAUL & SON, VETERINARY SURGEONS. VETERINARY FORGE AND BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES. DISPENSARY—Queen Street, near YORK STREET, Toronto.

F. E. WYMAN, Designer & Engraver on Wood, Office—No. 3 SHUTTER STREET, second door from Yonge Street. Drawing, Views of Buildings taken, and Original Designs made to order. All orders from neighbouring towns promptly attended to on the most reasonable terms. Instructions given in all its branches on reasonable terms. February 8, 1853.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTURER, AGENT STRAIT, Toronto. Job Work attended to. W. H. S. begs to inform his Country Customers that Lumber, Shingles, and Cordwood will be taken in part payment. Toronto, January 1853.



B. M. CLARK & CO. GROCERS, RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Toronto and the surrounding country, that they have just opened a splendid assortment of

GROCERIES, COMPRISING Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Raisins, Fruits, Nuts, Rice, Molasses, Soap, Candles. Butter, Spices, and every description of Family Groceries. Prices Low—Goods New.

REMEMBER the stand B. M. Clark & Co., 1 Yonge Street, near Temperance Street, in the House formerly occupied by Mr. Gordon, SEEDSMAN. FARMERS' Produce taken in exchange, and FARMERS' WIVES supplied with the best TEAS and SUGARS in Canada. B. M. Clark & Co. continue to manufacture the celebrated NONPAREIL LABOR SAVING and ERASIVE SOAP, at their Stand, 37 Yonge Street.—N. B. EGGS SEED of all kinds bought and sold. January 1853. B. M. CLARK & CO.

GOLD—GOLD—From Australia and California wanted, by ROBERT TAYLOR,

Corner of Yonge and Albert Streets Toronto, nearly opposite the Green Bush, and a few doors north of Montgomery's Inn.

HIS GROCERIES ARE THE CHEAPEST IN TORONTO. FRESH GREEN TEAS. BLACK TEAS—COFFEE, SUGARS—SPICES, FRUITS—RICE, CONFECTIONARIES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. LOW PRICES—QUICK RETURNS. January, 1853.

W. STEWARD, Premium Saddlery Warehouse, 95 Yonge St., Toronto, Sign of the Mammoth Collar.

W. S. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal support he has received. He still continues to manufacture a superior article, such as he has received so many premiums for at numerous fairs in Canada, and which has been honourably mentioned at the World's Fair in London. W. S. will sell very low for cash, and every article warranted to be such as sold for—GOOD AND CHEAP. Remember the sign of the Collar.

DR. FOWLER, SURGEON, DENTIST, & DRUGGIST, 85 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN GENUINE DRUGS & MEDICINES. PAINTS OILS AND DYE STUFFS.

DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.—DENTISTS SUPPLIED WITH TEETH, GOLD FOIL, ETC. MEDICAL ADVICE AT ALL HOURS. Yorkville Saddle & Harness Shop.

JOHN DALE. Informs his numerous friends that he is prepared to attend all calls in his line with promptness and dispatch. HARNESSES, SADDLES and TRUNKS will be made at short notice, of the best materials and at low prices. Whips, Spurs, Valises, &c., constantly on hand. N. B. Shop near the corner of Yonge Street, as you enter from the Plank Road.

THE CHEAPEST IN CANADA! BOOTS, BOOTS, BOOTS. BROWN & CHILDS, 85 King St. Toronto, 130 Notre Dame St. Montreal. Their Manufactories produce 1000 pairs daily. Their prices defy all competition. Every attention given to the retail patron in Town or Country. Liberal credits given on purchases of more than \$25.—Large for less amounts. Cash paid for all kinds of Leather. 3000 sides best Spanish Shoe for Sale. Also, 450 brk. Cord Oil. Would you make the most of your money, don't miss these places. Toronto, Jan. 1st 1853.

Boot, Shoe, and Rubber Warehouse, No 12, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

J. CORNISH has constantly on hand a large assortment of HONTS and SHOES of every description. Also, INDIA RUBBERS and LACIES over Boots, which he will sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call. All orders promptly attended to. Remember the "Old Stand," No. 2, King Street, six doors east of Yonge Street, Toronto. Toronto, January 1853.

BEERS' TEMPERANCE HOTEL, THIRD STREET, North of Frontenac Avenue, and near the Railroad Depot, WASHINGTON CITY. Please to call the times.

TAYLOR'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, New York.

THE Proprietor takes this opportunity to inform the Temperance community and the public in general, that he still continues, as he has done for the last six years, to keep the above-named house, on strictly temperance principles. Thankful for past favors, he would again invite all who want a quiet, comfortable and cheap house, while stopping in the city, to give him a call. This house is well located for business men, being No. 25 Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, and the landing of most of the Steamboats and Railroads in the city. ELDAH TAYLOR. New York, 1853.

JOHN BENTLEY, DRUGGIST AND STATIONER, 71, Yonge Street,

Has constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Saps, Oils, Paint, Varnish, Patent Dryer, &c. ALSO, WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPERS, School Books, Account Books, Pocket Books, Portfolios, and GENERAL STATIONERY.

N. B.—Wholesale Depot for Bentley's Baking Powder; Smith's Improved Rat and Vermin Extirminator; Jolley's Pills; Farrell's Arabian Lintment, &c. &c. &c. RAGS BOUGHT FOR THE PAPER MILLS AS USUAL. Toronto January 1853.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. STEAMER "MAZEPPA."

IS now running regular between TORONTO and WELLINGTON SQUARE. Leave the Queen's Wharf, Every Morning at Eight o'clock, (Sundays excepted). Return to Lower Wellington Square at one o'clock, touching at the Intermediate Ports each way, wind and weather permitting. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to R. MAITLAND, City Wharf. W. M. DONALDSON, Master. Toronto January 25, 1853.

HENRY LATHAM, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c., has resumed his Professional Business at his Old Office, over Henderson and Co's Store, Corner of King and Nelson Streets. Toronto, January 1853.

BOSTON LAMP STORE.

A. HIBBARD & Co. Dealers in all kinds of LAMP GLASSES, Lamp-chimneys, Globes and Wick, Lanterns, Grandolers, Chandeliers, &c. FANCY GOODS, Baskets, Toys, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Workboxes, Portmonies, Card Cases, Sewing Machines, Sweet Cases, &c. BRITANNIA METAL WARE, Light Hardware, Japaned ware, Tacks, &c. &c. PAPER HANGINGS, Paper Mache Trays, 10-11 and Kid Dull, Sable Machinery, and Paper Seal (the former being made and arranged by Agents for Boston Printing Co. Boston, U.S.A.) Agents for the best dressed stretched Leather Binding Bindings in Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, and Ladies' Reticles. A. HIBBARD & Co. Corner King and Yonge St. Toronto, 1853.

J. McNAB, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, &c. &c. 1st Door North of the Court House, Church Street, Toronto. Toronto, January 1853.

T. PRATT'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE, Division Street, near the Wharf. BOSTON. Good Building attached. Guelph, January 1853.



GREAT BARGAINS!

AT THE BRITISH WAREHOUSE.

J. C. ARMICHAEL, 68, KING STREET EAST, 2 Doors West of Church Street.

Preparatory to making extensive alterations in his premises, he is now selling of the whole of his extensive stock of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Millinery.

As he expects large importations of Spring Goods, he has reduced his present stock to such prices as will ensure a speedy sale, and meet the approbation of the most economical purchaser.

NOTICE.—Such as are exclusively Fall and Winter Goods he will sell at COST PRICE AND UNDER!

rather than keep them till next fall, or have them on hand to be destroyed by plaster, &c. in time of altering the shop.

His Bonnets & Cloaks, Ribbons, Flowers, Blankets, Cloths, Linens, Shawls, Scarfs, Hose, Flannels, Gloves, Orleans, Cobourgs, Stuff Goods, Plaids, Prints, &c. &c., he will sell on these terms for cash.

J. C. has also on hand a choice selection of Jewellery and Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Ear-drops, Wristlets, Gold Pencils, Lockets, Shawl Pins, Rings, Watch Keys, &c. &c. Wholesale and Retail. January 1853.

CHARLES BAKER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 37, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. Legs let to inform the public, that in addition to the above business, he has on hand, (or will make to order) all styles of SHIRT FRONTS, FRACKS, MASONS' APRONS or HATS, Agency for F. J. H. Chappell's London and Paris Magazine of Fashion and System of Cutting. Toronto, January 1853.

J. H. GOWAN,

Carver and Gilder Looking-Glass & Picture Frame Manufacturer, No 75, Yonge Street, Toronto.

The subscriber respectfully informs the Trade in general, that he has on hand a large assortment of Perf. Chimney, Toilet and Shaving

Glasses and Fancy Goods,

ALSO

PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES, Which, from his new and extensive Machinery, he is prepared to sell at New York Prices. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

N. B. Country Merchants will save 30 per cent, by calling before here purchasing elsewhere. Toronto, January, 1853.

JOHN PARKIN,

Plumber and Gas Fitter,

Adelaide St. East, 2 Doors from Victoria St.

Copper, Brass, Lead, Iron, or Gutta Percha Pumps, fitted up and repaired.

Gas, Water, and Steam apparatus, Baths, Water Closets, &c. &c., supplied with the utmost promptitude and on the most liberal terms. January 1853.

T. WHEELER,

ENGRAVER AND WATCHMAKER, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

COMPANY and LODGE SEALS executed in the best style, and designs furnished if required. COATS OF ARMS found and embossed. January, 1853.

SONS AND CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Subscribers beg to announce that they are prepared to furnish BANNERS for Divisions and Sections of Sons and Cadets of T., in the best style, at from £12 10s to £25 cy each.

They are also manufacturing, and keep constantly on hand, Cadets' Officers' Caps, REGALIA and SASHES; Grand Division Regalia, Badges, Emblems of Sons and Cadets, S. of T. Emblems, Blank Books for Divisions, &c. SEALS engraved to order. ODD FELLOWS' REGALIA kept constantly on hand.

P. T. WARE & Co., King St., Hamilton.

D. T. WARE & Co., Dundas Street, London. January, 1853.

Niagara Temperance House,

NEAR THE LIBERTY POLE, BUFFALO CITY.

J. H. BAYLEY, Proprietors. Good accommodations can be had at all times at this house at moderate charges.

BOARD ONE DOLLAR PER DAY

NEWMARKET TEMPERANCE HOUSE

H. H. WILSON.

Begs leave to announce to the Travelling Community, the Friends of Temperance, and the Sons in particular, that he has opened a convenient House in the village of Newmarket, C. W., a few doors south of Mrs. Davis's Store, for the Accommodation of Travellers, &c., strictly on Temperance Principles.

Good Stabling is attached to the premises. Newmarket, Jan., 1853.

DR. N. BURNIE, BRADFORD,

MEMBER of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Licentiate of the Honourable Society of Apothecaries, London, England, formerly Assistant Surgeon in the Service of the Honourable East India Company, and two years Surgeon to the Liverpool South Dispensary, licensed by Sir John Colborne to practice Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, in Western Canada. Commission dated the 16th day of August, 1852. Bradford, January, 1853.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

H. BROWNSCOMBE,

REGS to return his thanks to his numerous Patrons and the Public generally, and to acquaint them that he has removed to the Premises in the occupation of Mr. C. Fish at, 130 Yonge Street, NEXT ELGIN'S HOTEL, —OPPOSITE HIS OLD STAND (recently destroyed by fire), where he intends selling off his present Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT VERY REDUCED PRICES!! H. B. solicits an early call from purchasers, as he is determined to sell CHEAP FOR CASH.

N. B. — All orders promptly attended to at the sign of the RED AND BLACK BOOT, 128 Yonge Street, next to Elgin's Hotel. Toronto, Jan. 9th, 1853.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

Corner of King and Church Streets, adjoining the Court House, Toronto, have on hand THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS IN CANADA WEST. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We have on hand a complete assortment of New Fall and Winter Goods, which, upon inspection, our customers will find to be composed of the newest and most Fashionable materials, and in great variety

Tailoring in all its Branches, executed with Taste and Despatch. Mourning Furnished on the shortest Notice. Paris, London and New York Fashions received monthly.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Table listing various clothing items like Men's Brown Holland Coats, Men's Black Cloth Vests, Men's Mole Skin Trousers, etc. with prices.

Men's Paris Satin Hats—Black and Drab. New Style Business Coats—in all materials.

DRY GOODS.

Table listing dry goods items like Muslin de Laines, Table linens, quilts, counterpanes, etc. with prices.

BROAD CLOTHS OF ALL KINDS.

BURGESS & LEISHMAN,

NO SECOND PRICE. Corner of King and Church Streets, adjoining the Court House. Toronto, January, 1853.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FRESH ARRIVALS, WINTER DRY GOODS.

WILLIAM POLLEY,

66 King Street, three doors west of Church Street,

BEGS to call the attention of the citizens of Toronto and surrounding country to his large and well selected stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Imported expressly for this trade, and is replete with every article in the line, including all the latest styles in dress goods, colouring cloths, orleans, circassian cloths, gait plaids, prints, ladies wool scarf shawls, wood polkas, (all sizes,) Ribbons &c.

A full assortment of Staple Goods, viz. Grey cottons, white cottons, heavy stripe shirtings, red, white, blue, and pink flannels, plaids, derys ticks, Hungarian cloths, Blouse cloths, Beaver, Elephant, Whitney, and S. F. cloths, doeskins, cassimere, tweeds, satinetts, Canadian grey cloths, Etoffs, &c. &c. Buckskin mitts, gloves, hosiery, wool sleeves, Boas cravats &c. &c.

This stock will be found large and well assorted, with fresh, seasonable goods, which for QUALITY & CHEAPNESS is not surpassed in the city.

Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to inspect his stock and prices, before purchasing elsewhere. SUPERIOR COTTON YARN (all Nos.) a prime article in Cotton Hattings, Black and White Wadding, &c.

WILLIAM POLLEY,

Third door west of Church Street.

1853. WINTER. 1853.

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS & MILLINERY,

AT THE TORONTO HOUSE,

Victoria Row, No. 60 King Street East, 6 doors west from Church Street, TORONTO.

J. CHARLESWORTH has pleasure in acknowledging the very liberal share of public patronage afforded him since his commencement in business in the city, and would now call the attention of his numerous customers and the public generally, to his large and well-assorted

STOCK OF DRY GOODS FOR THE WINTER,

with great inducements in Bonnet and Cap Ribbons: Bonnet Ribbons worth 9d selling for 6 1/2 per yard; Cap do. worth 7d selling for 5d per yard; and a great variety in the same proportion. Also a large lot of Cashmere Cloths, Cobourgs, Orleans, Printed Delaines &c. &c., for Ladies' Dresses, Woollen Hosiery, Gloves, &c., Woollen Scarfs and Square Shawls, Silk Velvets, &c. — J. C. has within the last few days bought at very low prices a large lot of BLANKETS and FLANNELS, which will enable him to sell them to retail buyers at wholesale prices—thus effecting a saving for the benefit of his customers. His

Staple or Domestic Department

will be found well furnished, and offering great Bargains, having been bought within the last two months with nearly the same advantages as the Blankets and Flannels already mentioned. Particular attention is called to the Biscached Sheetings, Grey Factory Cotton and Sheerings, Striped Shirtings, Prints, Derris and Denims, Drills, Rough Hollands, Dispers and Buckskins for Towels, Grey Cloths and Sattinets &c. His Millinery Department will be found replete with all that can be requisite for the season, in Cloaks, Caps, Head-dresses, Bonnets, in Silk, Satin, Plush; Silk and Cotton Velvets, Terris, &c., and for price and quality he has no hesitation in saying that in an honest way of doing business, no house in the Province of Canada can undersell him, and beyond an honest way of doing business, he makes no competition whatever. The whole Millinery Stock being manufactured on the premises, with every advantage in cutting and making up, is best calculated for giving satisfaction to buyers.

J. C. has a few maxims in the management of his daily increasing business, which, from principle, he cannot deviate from, viz. On all occasions speaking the truth, whether in favor of himself or otherwise. Serving a customer in a way that secures their calling again, should an opportunity present itself. Dealing with others in a way that he would wish others to deal with himself. Asking the lowest price at once. A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling. Small profits and quick returns make a heavy purse.

An examination of Stock and Prices is respectfully solicited. Remember THE TORONTO HOUSE, No. 60 King Street East. NO SECOND PRICE.

J. CHARLESWORTH.

G. HARCOURT & Co., TAILORS, CLOTHIERS,

AND

GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

11, North Side of King Street, Directly opposite the Globe Office, Toronto.

The subscribers keep always on hand a large assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Venetian and Summer Cloths of the Newest Style of Pattern and Material. A choice selection of

Vestings of the richest style, consisting of Plain and Figured Velvets, Silk and Cotton Plushes, Satin and Figured Materials of almost every description

READY-MADE GARMENTS, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Gloves, Suspenders, Buffers, and Gentlemen's Wear in General.

Judges' Barristers' and University ROBES,

Of every Degree and quality, made to order

G. HARCOURT & Co. Toronto, January, 1853.

WILLIAM WHARIN, WATCH & CLOCK MAKER, JEWELER, &c.

No. 17, Church St., 1 door South of King St.

Clocks, Watches, Time pieces, and Jewellery, of every description repaired, cleaned and Warranted. A variety of Clocks, Watches, Jewellery and Fancy goods constantly kept for sale. Toronto January 1853.

J. FOGGIN,

[From England]

DYER AND SCOURER, 93, YONGE STREET, TORONTO. KID GLOVES CLEANED.

HAYES BROTHERS & CO., IMPORTERS OF

GROCERIES, TEAS, &c.

27, YONGE STREET,

TORONTO.

YONGE ST. POTTERIES,

NEAR TORONTO,

JOHN DAVIS, PROPRIETOR.

Manufacture 2500 pieces per week, producing 30 to £50 worth of goods on the average per week, through the whole year.

These Potteries excel all other potteries in the Upper Province for quantity and quality. They took all the first prizes at our Toronto Provincial Show, and have done so at other Fairs. Orders can be promptly supplied with our unsurpassable Brown Ware and House Ware, Milk Pans, Crocks, Bottles, Pickle Jars, Garden Pots, and Ornamental Chimney Tops, on short notice.

J. D. having secured a large quantity of clay superior to any ever manufactured in Canada before, he can recommend it as being far better for Dairy purposes, than the miserable yellow and dirty white looking trash made in some places. January, 1853.

YORKVILLE TEMPERANCE GROCERY.

JOHN HISCOCKS,

Returns his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal support he has received since commencing business, and respectfully intimates that he has received a large supply of fresh

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FRUIT, FISH, TOBACCO, DRY GOODS & CROCKERY,

suited to the season, which for quantity and price cannot be surpassed in the trade. The following is a list of prices of a few of the leading articles.

TEAS.

Fine Young Hyson at 2s. 3d. Superior do at 2s. 6d. Very Fine do at 3s. Fine Gunpowder, 2s. 9d. 3s. 3d. Black—Good strong Soucheong, 2s. Fine do. Pekoo flavored, 2s. 6d. Finest Oolong, 3s.

COFFEES.

Good Strong Ground, 10d. Very Superior do 1s. Finest Java or Mocha, 1s. 3d.

SUGARS.

Muscovado, 4 1/2, 5d, 5 1/2. London crushed, 7c. Finest Loaf, 7 1/2d.

FRUIT, &c.

Good Cooking Raisins, 5d. Superior do 6d. Finest Muscatel, at 7 1/2 to 9d. Fine Zante Currants, 5 1/2 to 6d. Fine French Prunes, 1s 4d. Citron, Lemon, Orange Peel, 2d. per oz. Superior Mixed Spice, 4d. per oz. London Pickles, 1s. 6d per bottle. Washing Soda, 2 1/2d. per lb. Finest Salad Oil, 2s. 6d. per bottle.

FISH.

Salt Water Salmon, Salmon Trout, Cod Fish, White Fish, North Shore Herrings, Labece Herrings, Sealed Herrings, &c. And every other article in the above Lines equally low. January, 1853.

Dr. James Hope's Vegetable Purifying Health Pills and Oriental Balm.

This Valuable Family Medicine, of long-tried efficacy, for correcting all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, and those Diseases arising, from Impurities of the Blood, and the usual symptoms of which are Costiveness, Flatulency, Spasms, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Sense of Fullness after eating, Dizziness of the Eyes, Drowsiness, and Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Pains in the Side, and in between the Shoulders, Indigestion, producing a torpid state of the Liver, and a consequent inactivity of the Bowels, causing a disorganization of every function of the frame, will, in this most excellent combination of Medical Agents, by a little perseverance, be effectually removed.

A very few doses will convince the afflicted of their salutary strength. The stomach will soon regain its strength; a healthy action of the Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys will speedily take place; and instead of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health will be the quick result of taking these Medicines, according to the instructions which accompany them.

As a pleasant, safe, and easy aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild action, with the most successful effect, and require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and for elderly people they will be found to be the most comfortable Medicine offered to the public.

Females at a certain age should never be without them. They are warrantable to contain no Calomel or any other deleterious ingredient.

For Sale by Butler & Son, London; Johnson & Co., Edinburgh; McLaughlan & Co., Glasgow; and the following Foreign Agents:—

- Calcutta, East Indies, McIntosh & Co. Madras, F. Conyne. Sierra Leone, M. Louis. St. Petersburg, Russia, J. R. Moroff. Vienna, Austria, Dr F. C. Mullen. Rome, Italy, Dr. J. Rubini. Berlin, Prussia, Dr. R. Voiland. Canterbury, New Zealand, John Teasdale. Hamburg, Holland, Dr J. N. Muller. Paris, France, F. N. Watson, M.D. Havana, Cuba, Dr J. Harris. New Orleans, U. S. A., C. Hay, M. D. Charleston, S. C., H. Cohen & Co. New York, Dr R. B. Douglas. San Francisco, Al. Stitt & Co. Antigua, West Indies, J. R. Fraser. Lima, Peru, D. C. Wilk. Sydney, N. S. W., John Keane. Hobart Town, V. D. Land, H. Roberts. Launceston, J. W. Mackay. Adelaide, S. Australia, John Hoskin. Smyrna, Turkey, W. H. Morton. Valparaiso, Chile, A. J. Webster. Rio Janeiro, Brazil, John Hill, and S. F. URQUHART, Toronto, Canada, General Agent, British North America.

JOHN MCGEE, TIN AND COPPER SMITH,

43, Yonge Street,

Keeps constantly on hand an extensive assortment of every description of Plain and Japanned Tin Ware and Sheet Iron Ware. All kinds of Jobbing attended to punctually, and at moderate charges. Steamboat, Mill, and Brewery work, Roofing, and Pipes put on or repaired, and warranted to give satisfaction. Hot Air Furnaces and Pipes fixed up on an approved plan.

STOVES! STOVES!!

The undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the Citizens of Toronto, and his customers generally, to his large Stock of Cooking, Parlor and Box STOVES, including the unrivalled CRUICKET STOVE, the best in the world. Iron and Premium, which I am determined to furnish with the best material, and sell at Lower Prices than any house in the City.

Toronto, Jan. 1853. JOHN MCGEE.

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